

Mar 1 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 1, 1922

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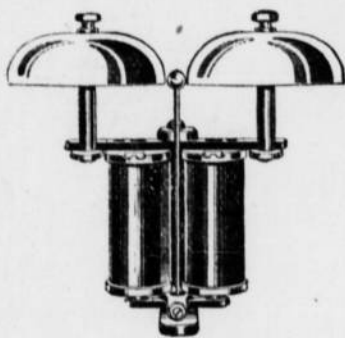
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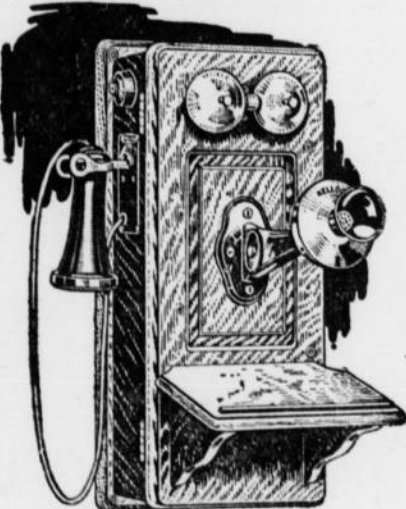
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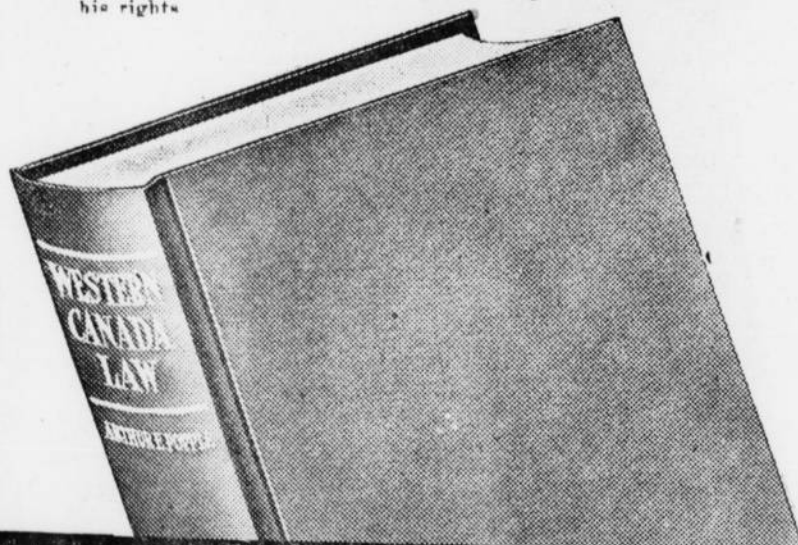
MANY a will is contested and upset.

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MANY a note proves worthless.

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MANY a man suffers financial loss or has the expense of a lawsuit because he did not KNOW or provide against the invasion of his rights.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager.

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When Ruby was 6 months old, a doctor put her feet in plaster paris casts. After 3 months they were no better than when she started. We had given up all hope of a cure, when we heard of McLain Sanitarium and took her there. Her feet are now perfectly straight. I shall never cease to be thankful. Refer anyone to me.

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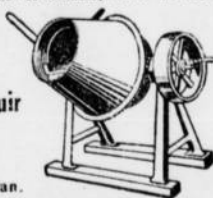
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Southern Alberta Survey Report

Commission Appointed to Investigate Conditions in Dry Belt
Make Important Recommendations

THE supreme question with regard to a thickly settled portion of Southern Alberta may be summed up as follows: Are great areas which over many years have shown an adaptability for the production of first-class wheat to be abandoned because of the situation brought about by a series of dry years, with a great expansion of acreage cultivated under war pressure in a manner that is against all the rules of the game? Or is the nation and the province warranted in a further extension of assistance to those concerned to enable them to maintain themselves in their business and in their citizenship? That is the question which a commission, composed of C. A. Magrath, W. H. Fairfield, A. A. Carpenter and G. R. Marnoch, and appointed by the Alberta legislature in November, 1921, has set itself to answer in the report tabled by Premier Greenfield in the House at Edmonton, February 6.

They are unanimously of the opinion that the farmers in the affected region should be encouraged to go on. They state that the majority of farmers want to go on, and that if creditors will agree to a consolidation of individual debts and allow a reasonable term of years for repayment there is every reason to believe that with improved methods which can be forced upon debtors by the terms of relief, the majority will be able to meet their obligations in full. All debtors and creditors feel that they have done their best according to their lights; that mistakes have been made; but that none are more fitted to correct the situation than those who were engaged in it, and have acquired and absorbed and profited by the experience. If any portion of this area is allowed to go back, it is certain that after a few years it will be again reseeded, and the newcomers will be less able to overcome the natural difficulties incident to farming than those who will be lost to the district by the threatened exodus. A determined effort now will save the country from a repetition of the whole business.

Some Irrigation Figures

The area covered in the investigation is 12,000,000 acres in extent. While the commission state definitely that where possible, irrigation is a final and satisfactory solution, only 1,750,000 acres, or about 15 per cent. of the total area, is irrigable. Important recommendations are made with regard to the order of developing irrigation projects now in the course of promotion, with regard to international arrangements for the construction of impounding dams, and for the promotion of interest in irrigation study among agricultural students. Of the total irrigable area, the commission reports that 250,000 acres are under ditch. The complete extension of the irrigation system would involve the expenditure of from seventy to eighty millions of dollars and take from two to five years to construct.

The commission recommends that the government of Alberta should institute and complete financial arrangements, based upon the plans instituted and carried out in former years, for the guaranteeing of advances of moneys in necessitous cases for the purchase of seed grain for the crop year of 1922; this to be supplemented by similar pro-

visions for the purchase of horse feed by farmers who clearly require such further assistance. The recommendations are based upon the necessity for helping only the man who is farming such an acreage as he can handle himself—the half-section man.

Must Undertake to Summerfallow

There is some criticism handed out to farmers for neglect to summerfallow. On the Lethbridge Experimental Farm over a long period of years the wheat crop on summerfallow has been 28 bushels per acre. On account of the commission's belief in summerfallowing, the following has been added to the above recommendation:

"That no advance be made to cover an area greater than 200 acres in all of cultivated land and no more in any case than two-thirds of the total cultivated land in the ownership or beneficial ownership of any one resident farmer.

"That no advance be made either for seed or feed except on the undertaking by the owner or beneficial owner of the land to plow for summerfallow, not later than June 15, 1922, one acre for every two acres for which seed or feed is supplied, and to keep this summer-fallowed land free from weeds."

The government is urged to provide feed in time for farmers to get their horses in condition for spring work.

In order to give effect to their belief that farmers will be able to extricate themselves from their present commitments if given a chance, they have advised the following provision:

"That before entering into and completing these arrangements, the government should receive adequate assurance that, in the event of a crop being raised by reason of the means that would be provided by the adopting of the plans as outlined above, or such similar plans as may be decided upon by the government, the creditors of farmers generally shall agree to refrain from embarrassing diligent farmers and their municipal and school organizations; and that creditors shall, in particular, agree that the advances for seed and feed shall be a first charge on the crop; and that the farmers may then reserve from the crop and from the proceeds of the crop, both seed and feed, sufficient to carry their operations till the next following year's harvest, and sufficient means for the maintenance of the farmers and their families.

"If such adequate assurances are not forthcoming, the board recommends that such legislative enactments should be effected as may be deemed requisite to provide the very necessary protection indicated, a protection that is necessary not only for the farmer himself but for the continuing welfare of his creditors."

The provincial government is also asked to approach the Dominion government with a view to making available for community grazing such grazing leases as expire, certain portions of Indian reserves and certain other public lands.

The above is a summary only of a few of the most important recommendations. The commission has covered a wide field in an incredibly short time, and have withal handled vital questions in a manner which will satisfy the public that they have at heart the real interests of the locality and the country at large.

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Mortgage Interest Rates

Factors Which Determine Interest Rates to Farmers, and How They Can Be Reduced—By A. L. Crossin

IN the average Western farmer's yearly expense account, the item of interest on money borrowed bulks large. It is usually not of as much importance as the charge for freight rates on goods sold or the expenditure for labor, and is less under the control of the farming community than these outlays. Perhaps for the reason that the service rendered by the borrowed money is less in daily evidence than other services, there is apt to arise a feeling that this interest charge is an unjust one. There is not wanting the suggestion that the borrowing community is in the grip of a money trust which dictates terms to the helpless and needy borrower.

The term "money" is often misunderstood. The unthinking man identifies it with printed bank notes. What is really meant by money is credit, the supply of which is vastly in excess of the currency in circulation. Credit is a commodity and is subject to the laws of supply and demand in very much the same fashion as wheat, leather or iron.

During the past eight years the world has suffered from the destruction of credit, the evidence of which is to be found in an insufficient supply of loanable capital with corresponding high rates of interest. The pouring out of credit instruments by governments and banks during this period has not improved, but aggravated the situation.

The amount of loanable funds in Canada is not a fixed quantity whose use can be regulated and for which legislation can compel lenders to accept a given rate of interest. On the contrary the banking systems of the world afford extraordinary facilities for the transfer of funds, and money, like water, finds its level. The world no longer has a frontier. Every country is coming under the control of an orderly government and providing security for invested capital. Money gravitates to that place where the best return can be had consistent with the security of the capital.

What then determines the rate of interest which shall be paid?

The economists recognize a rate of

interest which is called "pure interest," which may be described as the centre of the balance between the supply of credit and the demand for the same throughout the world. The best barometer of this movement is the Bank of England discount rate. The bank does not fix the rate of interest which the borrower shall pay, but more accurately than any other indicator reflects the movements of credit throughout the world.

The rate of interest payable by borrowers in different parts of the world is affected by the cost of operating in the territory, by the promptness with which interest payments are met, by the facilities afforded for realization, by the risk of ultimate loss of principal, and by the general reputation of the country for fair, simple and inexpensive processes of law. The credit market is an open market and all are free to bid for its wares. Of late years bidding has been very brisk and great countries such as Britain and France have paid eight per cent. for money for their urgent needs. Borrowers not prepared to outbid these countries got nothing.

Capital Aids Development

Western Canada's rapid progress is attributable first to industry, capacity and resourcefulness of her people, and secondly to the free use of borrowed

capital for the development of her resources. The wise use of borrowed money has been the greatest factor in the success of most prosperous business men. Farming is the largest business enterprise in Western Canada and the supply of loanable funds at reasonable rates of interest is of paramount importance to every farmer.

Large sums of money have been loaned to the Western Canadian farmer by the great credit companies commonly grouped under the term "Loan Companies." While there is the utmost competition amongst these companies for desirable business, they themselves are but agencies for the investment of money, and the rate of interest which they charge is fixed for them by world-wide economic law, modified by local conditions, and not, as is frequently supposed, by a board of directors sitting in Winnipeg or Toronto.

Promptness Necessary

To the basic interest rate the lender here must add the cost of operation, which, in this country of great distances and sparse population, is perhaps the highest in the world. Regard also must be had to the uncertainty of payments. Unhappily the western farm borrower has not learned the vast importance of promptness in financial matters. Lenders point out that, whereas it is possible to collect 98 per cent. or 99 per cent. of interest payments within 30 days of maturity in Iowa, Ohio, or Ontario, the farm loan account of Western Canada shows only from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. received within the same time. Indeed, the Saskatchewan government reports having only collected 37 per cent. of its 1921 interest account by the close of the year.

Legal Costs

A further factor in fixing interest rates in Western Canada has been the complicated and costly processes of law connected with foreclosure proceedings, recently greatly aggravated by the unnecessary and irritating moratorial legislation.

Having regard to the operating costs and disabilities under which lending companies have carried on business, rates of interest have not been excessive. If the owner of a half-section of land paying interest on, perhaps, \$5,000 of indebtedness complains of the rate he is paying and believes that he is entitled to a reduction of, say, one per cent., this would represent a saving of \$50 per annum. As compared with the burden of this charge, it would be noted that the same farmer is paying from \$200 to \$250 a year higher freight rates on the grain he markets than he paid five years ago, and is probably disbursing for hired help a further \$250 more than he paid five years ago.

The only remedy for dear money is more money. In part the savings of the people will restore the fund dissipated during the war. If the Western Canadian farmer requires money at a lower rate of interest, and he undoubtedly does, he must endeavor to make the security a desirable one by prompt attention to his engagements and by removing all disabilities which legislation has imposed upon the free flow of credit across our fertile plains.

Playing the Game

We all appreciate the man who not only complains when he has a real complaint, but who also praises you and your efforts when praise is due. Such a man is Mr. D. W. Trotter, of Shepard, Alberta. He writes us thus:

"When the advertiser howls when he does not get results, he should SHOUT when he does, and the Advertising Department should know it too."

"This morning a gentleman called at my farm office soon after breakfast to buy a pure-bred pig, and I asked him where he got his 'cue,' and he said from The Grain Growers' Guide. Well, I sold him in ten minutes, and got the money, and this afternoon I received your bill for the Ad. and I am glad to enclose you my cheque for the amount. This is the first time such a thing has happened in my advertising experience."

"I have received the two copies of The Guide with the pages marked, and notice that you did the job in excellent style, and efficiently so—for which please accept my thanks."



Making "WASHING UP" easy

"Dishes all washed in half the time!" Enameled pots and kettles make quick work of "washing up." You don't have to spend hours scraping and polishing! It washes off as easily as your best china dishes. No matter what you cook, nothing "clings" to the sides—no elbow grease needed—just a rinsing with hot water, a rub with a cloth. No rust, no fruit stains—Enameledware goes to your pantry shelves, spotlessly clean.

ENAMELEDWARE

The CLEAN Ware

For cooking fruit, or anything containing acids—an Enameled kettle is an actual safeguard to the whole family. No danger of acids working into the metal—for Enameledware is non-metallic. It is wholesome, safe and sanitary.

And for your "workshop"—the kitchen—what a pleasure to the particular housekeeper is the clean, cool grey, blue-and-white pots and pans. Enameledware lasts longest—and costs much less.

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130 EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER

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RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



This Big 250 Egg Size and 250 Chick Brooder \$39.75

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 1, 1922

REDUCED SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The regular subscription price of *The Guide* was reduced on the first of February to \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. All subscribers who are paid in advance at the higher rate will have their subscriptions extended on the basis of the new reduced price.

The Immediate Need

The chairman of the Australian voluntary wheat pool intends visiting Great Britain, Canada and the United States for the purpose of endeavoring to link up all the farmers' selling agencies so as to organize the marketing of farm produce in London. The plan is not confined to wheat or even grain, but includes wool, butter, meat, fruits and other produce.

This is certainly hitching the farmers' wagon to a star, but experience has shown that getting men together for big things is more easily accomplished on paper than in actual life. There is plenty of room for expansion of the co-operative agencies already existing to serve needs that are far from being co-extensive with the nation, let alone the world, and in view of the plight of agriculture it is wisdom to make the best use of what we know will produce good results.

To use what has become a trite saying, it is a condition we are facing and not a theory and the condition demands immediate action and not the working out of a system or systems that will take years to reach fruition. The three conventions of the farmers' organizations in the prairie provinces kept that fact in the foreground in the matter of grain marketing, and that accounts for the unanimous demand for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board for the marketing of the 1922 crop. The Wheat Board is not an untried experiment; it is an experience and one that is worth testing under all conditions.

Despatches from Ottawa say that the King government is inclined to give favorable consideration to the demand for the Wheat Board. This makes it all the more imperative that the movement for its re-establishment be shown to be both persistent and insistent. The Progressive members at Ottawa should be armed with proof of the solidity of the demand from their respective constituencies, and it is the duty of the locals in every constituency to see that their member is so armed. In that way the conventions will be amply supported, and it will be impossible for questions to arise in the House of Commons as to whether the conventions represent the opinion of the farmers as a whole. No such question could arise if the farmers' organizations were 100 per cent. strong; as they are not, responsibility for showing that demand for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board is practically unanimous among the farmers as a whole falls upon the locals, and they should be up and doing during the next few weeks. Locals often complain that they have nothing of compelling importance to arouse local interest. In this question of the re-establishment of the Wheat Board they have something of real interest and value to the farmers, and now is the time to make it a means of uniting the farmers and strengthening the influence of the provincial associations.

Suitable Immigration

Speaking to the Royal Colonial Institute on February 10, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill stated that a bill would be introduced in the British parliament at the present session to establish an Empire migration scheme. It is reported that the statement has been welcomed by the London representatives of the Australian, New Zealand and South African governments, but that nothing has been said by the Canadian Immigration Department, and the London correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* goes so far as to say that "the British public is now thoroughly convinced that Canada does not want the ordinary British settler, but that Australia and New Zealand do."

It may be doubted whether the correspondent is in a position to adequately gauge the opinion of the British public on that or any other question; newspapermen have been known to make bad guesses in connection with the state of public opinion, but if he means by "ordinary British settler" men who are not fit to dig a living out of the land and to assist in the agricultural development of the country, but who will crowd into the cities and add to the ranks of the unemployed, then British public opinion is not different to the strongest opinion in Canada itself. Moreover, it may be doubted whether the other Dominions are quite so indifferent to their real needs as to welcome indiscriminate immigration.

Canada is primarily an agricultural country and must therefore give first consideration to immigration of an agricultural type. There will always be a certain number of other classes coming into the country without any special encouragement, and even these the country will not readily absorb unless a much larger number come in to settle on the land. In previous years free homesteads was the allurements; today that inducement cannot be held out without the contingency of bad results, because suitable free homesteads are too far removed from the lines of transportation and would only attract men who have the rare ambition to carve a home for themselves out of the wilderness. What the country needs is settlers who have at least sufficient means to make a modest beginning on land purchased in the heart of settlement, who prefer rural to urban life, and who if they are not trained farmers have an inclination toward farming that is strong enough to make them learn farming and to stay on the land.

That type of settler the country will welcome, and, judging from British country papers, there are many farm laborers who are dissatisfied with their lot since the subsidies to British agriculture have been withdrawn and wages have fallen who would avail themselves of assistance to this country and who would soon accustom themselves to conditions here. For settlers accustomed to the conditions and who would immediately fit in to their environment we must look to our neighbor in the south. It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that from the standpoint of economic life it is an imaginary line that is drawn between Canada and the United States, and so long as land is cheaper in Canada than in the United States so long will farmers across the border turn their eyes northward. Propaganda in the agricultural communities of Great Britain and the United States will get Canada the kind of immigrants she wants, and the country will not suffer if the volume of immigration be light provided it is the right kind and stays when it gets here. An immigration policy

which invites all and sundry and ignores the real need of the country will only intensify our problems and end in making the last state of the country worse than the first.

All-Round Reciprocity

A delegation from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which waited upon the government to urge, among other things, a reciprocal trade arrangement with Australia, was informed by Premier King that the government had already begun negotiations on the subject with the Australian government. The result of the negotiations will be awaited with interest, for it would appear that what the C.M.A. is looking for is an arrangement by which manufactured goods from Canada will be given a preference in the Australian tariff, while only natural products from Australia will be given preference in the Canadian tariff. In other words, the Canadian manufacturers are perfectly willing that Australian butter, wool, cheese and so on should compete in the Canadian market with Canadian butter, wool, cheese and such like agricultural products, but Australian manufactures should not compete in the Canadian market with Canadian manufactures. The Canadian manufacturers are ready to let the Canadian farmer pay for advantages for the Canadian manufacturer in Australia. Presumably the C.M.A. would hotly resent any charge that it was acting selfishly; it is only looking after its own interests and in its own way.

"Don't you think this principle of reciprocal advantage would be a good one to apply generally?" asked Premier King. "Yes," replied one of the delegation, "where you are dealing with the natural products of a country." That is, reciprocity is a good thing if you keep away from manufactures. Give us our raw materials cheap, say the manufacturers, but shelter us from competition in the home market for our finished goods. That is not selfishness; it is modern business methods.

Mr. King, however, is right, and it is to be hoped he will stay by the principle of general reciprocity. The world needs the application of that principle, in more things than trade, today more than at any time in history. We want reciprocity not only with Australia but with every country. If the only way to get rid of tariff barriers is to be by mutual agreement, then let us have the agreement with every nation that is willing to deal with us. And let the agreement cover everything that is needed by man. When the Washington conference opened, Mr. Hughes went right to the heart of the matter to be discussed by saying that if armaments were to be limited the thing to do was to limit them, and he put before the conference a straight proposition. The result was an agreement for limitation. Let us have the same straight method with regard to trade; if we want to reduce tariff barriers by agreement let us reduce them, and not tinker with them so that this, that or the other interest may be excluded. The United States Congress has agreed that the president should have power to negotiate preferential tariffs with other nations; there is an opportunity for the Canadian government, and it will be lacking in its duty to Canada if it fails to avail itself of the opportunity.

Another Idol Smashed

In a legal action in London, England, in which several financial magnates were involved, Mr. Justice Coleridge in giving judgment eased his mind with regard to the

character of "giants of finance" who, he said, upon a close acquaintance dwindled to very ordinary proportions. Continuing, his lordship said:

They transact business involving millions in a most unbusinesslike way. They meet for a chat, and disappear without making any memorandum on what passes. They trust to memory alone to recall long and elaborate conversations, and when finally they make a written contract they don't even make clear who are the contracting parties, and the terms which are said to be the foundation of the contract are intentionally omitted. They all vouched for one another's unimpeachable character, but when they appeared in the witness box they gave each other the polite lie.

This is an awful slam at the class which furnished examples of success for Samuel Smiles, inspiration for model books for boys, and material for soap-box orations and muck-raking politicians. It is true the ordinary individual does not stand in so much awe of the "giants of finance" as he used to, but it is something of a shock to have an eminent judge confirm his suspicions that they were not all they were cracked up to be. When the invisible government of every country is thus shown up to be neither better nor worse than the visible government when it comes to business administration, it seems useless to trust to the class that constitutes that invisible government to pull the nations out of the mess they are now in. "Giants of finance" are pretty much the same the world over, and that probably accounts for the fact that so far they have shown themselves more able in the field of profiteering than in the field of international or national reconstruction. Mr. Justice Coleridge is right; on close acquaintance "giants of finance" are apt to dwindle to very ordinary proportions.

Freight Rates and Profits

Figures furnished to the Railway Commission by the C.P.R. prove conclusively that the freight charges on grain from the prairie provinces to Fort William, low as they are compared with the rates on some other commodities, are nevertheless far higher than is

necessary to give the railways a reasonable profit on the business. The statements of the C.P.R. show, for instance, that according to the latest calculation made public the average cost of hauling a freight train one mile is \$3.58. A train of fifty cars of grain is nothing unusual, and figures supplied both by the freight traffic department of the C.P.R. and the Dominion government grain inspection records show that the average out-turn of grain cars at Fort William exceeds 80,000 pounds. Taking these facts and the freight rates now in force, it is a simple matter to calculate the approximate profit made by the C.P.R. on the hauling of grain from the prairies to the head of the lakes. The following figures tell the story:

From	To Fort William Miles	Rate	Earnings per Car
Calgary	1243	.36	\$288.00
Medicine Hat	1076	.33½	268.00
Moose Jaw	818	.29	232.00
Brandon	553	.21	168.00
Wilkie	1000	.36	288.00
Yorkton	699	.27	216.00

From	Earnings per Train 50 Cars	Operating Expenses at \$3.58 per Train Mile	Net Operating Profit per Train
Calgary	\$14,400.00	\$4,449.94	\$9,950.06
Medicine Hat	13,400.00	3,852.08	9,547.92
Moose Jaw	11,600.00	2,928.44	8,671.56
Brandon	8,400.00	1,979.74	6,420.26
Wilkie	14,400.00	3,580.00	10,820.00
Yorkton	10,800.00	2,502.42	8,297.58

The charges in each case given above are more than three times the cost of the service, and the farmers who pay these extortionate rates are meanwhile selling their crops at considerably below the cost of production. It is now too late to get relief during the present season, but it is absolutely necessary if the farmers of the West are to stay on the land that they be assured of more equitable rates next fall. The restoration of the rates guaranteed by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, details of which were given in a recent issue of *The Guide*, is a minimum of relief which the welfare of the country, as well as considerations of simple justice, demands.

P. C. Larkin, of Toronto, has been appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London in succession to Sir George Perley. Mr. Larkin is a native of Montreal, and as a business man he enjoys a reputation that is continental wide. The office of the High Commissioner in London has been maintained more for its social than its business importance, both Lord Strathcona and Sir George Perley giving more attention to the former than the latter. Mr. Larkin, it is hoped, will make the office useful as well as ornamental.

A contract for an ice-breaker, the articles for which were signed by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne on December 14, 1921, a week after the general election, has been cancelled by the King government. The cost of the vessel was to be \$1,580,000. The government has purchased an ice-breaker built for the Russian government but not delivered, and which Lloyds valued at about \$1,525,000, for about \$475,000. The saving to the taxpayers, therefore, is over \$1,000,000. This is a good start. A new broom of course sweeps clean, but it would be interesting to know if the Meighen government knew that the Russian vessel could be purchased at such a cheap figure when it made the contract for a new vessel.

The Proportional Representation League of the United States points out that in the New York aldermanic elections, last November, 251,147 Democratic voters elected 33 (a majority of the board), and 258,689 Republican voters did not get a single representative. The result is that 23 per cent. of the voters control the board and 42 per cent. of the voters have no representation at all. Of the voters outside of the two main parties 348,499 elected 18 candidates and 133,083 elected 13. Whoever distributed the seats in New York must have been a genius at gerrymandering. Can anybody honestly call an electoral system that gives such results a democratic system?



The Central Board of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Back row, left to right—Geo. Burden, Dr. T. A. Patrick, I. Sherrick, G. A. Hope, E. J. Crook, John Holmes, J. B. Musselman.
Third row—J. H. Wesson, A. J. McPhail, J. P. Robinson, O. H. Stuart, O. M. W. Emery, W. T. Hall, A. Baynton, A. G. Hawkes.
Sitting—Mrs. Ida McNeal, Mrs. W. H. Frith, Geo. Edwards (Vice-President), J. A. Maharg (President), Mrs. J. McNaughton, Mrs. M. L. Burbank.
On floor—Thomas Teare, C. O. Stollker, I. B. Cushing, M. McLachlan, W. J. Orchard.

Where Farmers Co-operate

WHAT is the measure of a nation's greatness? If it be military and naval power, the extent of foreign possessions, influence in world-politics, the grandeur of the court or the number of millionaires of which the country can boast, then Denmark is indeed a small and insignificant nation. But if the greatness of a nation rests upon the happiness and comfort of the mass of the people, upon their educational standards and upon their freedom from economic oppression, then Denmark is one of the great nations of the world.

In area, Denmark is a small country. You could put fourteen Denmarks into Manitoba, and the same number into Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia. Denmark, however, has a population—3,222,000—equal to that of the whole of Canada west of the Great Lakes, and Denmark is an agricultural country, only 47 per cent. of her people living in towns and cities. These figures, are significant when one thinks of the possible future population of Canada, but this is by the way.

Dark Days

Denmark has not always been the prosperous country it is today. Half a century ago the people were on the verge of despair. Sleswig-Holstein, the richest of the Danish provinces, had, in 1864, been seized by Prussia and Austria. Germany, which had been one of Denmark's best markets had enacted a protective tariff law which shut out Danish farm products. The Danish farmer could not produce wheat in competition with the virgin lands of Russia, Argentina and the United States. Floods, droughts, epidemics among cattle and plagues of all kinds swept across the country from time to time. Altogether the country was at a very low ebb. The Danes, however, did not give way to despair; neither did they emigrate in any large numbers. And they did not attempt to retaliate upon Germany or to protect themselves against foreign competition by erecting a tariff wall. Instead they applied themselves to intensive agriculture, they were seized by a great enthusiasm for education, and they set about to free themselves from economic oppression by means of co-operation and by participation in politics.

Co-operation the Solution

The history of Denmark in the last forty years contains many lessons that are of value to the farmers of Canada. Agricultural co-operation is more highly developed in Denmark than in any other country in the world. Whatever problem presents itself, whether it be in relation to purchasing, breeding, production, marketing, or credit, the Danish farmer naturally turns to co-operation. And the more people co-operate the more successful co-operation becomes. In a recent study of Denmark, Frederick C. Howe tells what the farmers of that country have accomplished. He says:

"The movement began with dairying. Prior to 1881, the Danish farmer was almost as individualistic in his business dealings as is the American farmer today. Each peasant made his own butter. He sold it as best he could. He had to rely on the food traders who canvassed the country. Or else he sold in the nearby town. The process was costly; the returns received were uncertain. The small farmer, of whom there were many thousands, was at a great disadvantage. For he had to find his own market and battle for his own interests.

Foundation Principles

"In 1881 a group of farmers got together and decided to organize a co-operative dairy of their own. They worked out a very simple plan of organization, which plan has been followed ever since. The members bound themselves to deliver all their milk to their own dairy except such as was used at home. They bound themselves to be individually responsible for any debts that might be incurred. If the



Denmark Made Prosperous by Agricultural Co-operation---Contract Pool a Vital Feature in Success of Farmers' Dairies

dairy made any profits they were to be divided among the members in proportion to the amount of milk each delivered.

"The co-operative dairy was an immediate success. It produced better butter than did the individual farmer. It made it possible to standardize output, and in time to demand better prices. From this small beginning the movement spread very rapidly to other districts. From 1882 to 1888 co-operative dairies were built all over the country. By 1914 the total number of dairies had risen to 1,503, of which 1,168 were co-operative. Over one-half of these co-operative dairies were built before 1890.

Improved Methods

"The dairy awakened the farmers to the scientific possibilities of dairying and of cattle breeding. They took care to deliver milk in good condition and to see that their neighbors did the same. When all of the farmers of a district were members, a single van collected the milk from every farm. This reduced the cost of cartage. Among the economies was the skimmed milk which they saved for themselves. They used it to feed their hogs. This stimulated the bacon industry, and brought about the opening of co-operative slaughterhouses. Technical improvements were introduced that improved both the quantity and the quality of the butter. Soon the co-operative dairy butter surpassed the celebrated Estate Butter for which Denmark had been famous.

"The co-operative dairies were of special value to the small farmer. The man with one or two cows now had a sure market. This contributed to the development of small holdings. Today

90 per cent. of the farmers are members of co-operative dairies.

More than three-quarters of the milk produced in Denmark is handled by the co-operative dairies, while 86 per cent of the properties which have cows, including 83 per cent. of the total number of cows in the country, deal with these dairies. Those property owners who remain aloof are chiefly the owners of large estates on the smaller islands.

"The co-operative dairy is putting the private dairy out of business. Between 1900 and 1914 the private dairies decreased in number from 511 to 212, while the co-operative dairies increased from 1,029 to 1,167."

A Contract Pool

Two sentences in the above extract are worthy of special note. "The members bound themselves to deliver all their milk to their own dairy except such as was used at home. They bound themselves to be individually responsible for any debts that might be incurred."

By adopting these two principles the Danish farmers showed that they were no half-hearted believers in the principle of co-operation. They knew that only by absolute loyalty to their own organization could they succeed in establishing co-operation on a permanent basis, and each man pledged himself by a contract enforceable in law to remain loyal to his fellow farmers no matter what inducements might be offered by private interests to win him away from the co-operative institution. It might be difficult to induce Canadian farmers to sign a contract to deliver all their milk to their own creamery for ten years, and harder still to get them to agree to

unlimited liability for the debts of the association, but in Denmark it has been found that these conditions are vital to the success of co-operative enterprise, and that by taking what at first appears to be a big risk is actually to eliminate risk altogether. These principles, along with the patronage dividend and democratic control through equal voting power of all members of the association, are at the bottom of co-operation in Denmark, and the success of the system is its own justification.

Practical Results

How the income of Danish dairy farmers has been increased under co-operative methods, is told by Mr. Howe in a quotation from Harald Faber, a European author. "In former times" says Faber, "an average peasant farm of about 70 acres would keep normally eight cows. The yield of these was hardly above 380 gallons of milk or 110 lbs. of butter. For this the farmer would get about 5d (10 cents) per lb. below the price of 'estate butter.' The co-operative dairies changed all this. The number of cows was increased, and their quality improved. Eleven cows would be the average number on a farm of 70 acres; their milk yield was increased to 550 gallons with 200 lbs. of butter. The quantity of butter produced per farm increased from 880 lbs. to 2,200 lbs. and each pound realized full market price instead of five pence below."

"The number of cows in Denmark in 1881 was 899,000. By 1914 the number had increased to 1,310,000. The yield of milk per cow and the percentage of fat in the milk were increased, and the fat was more completely utilized for butter-making. At the same time the increased consumption of margarine set a corresponding quantity of butter free for export. From all this has resulted a rapidly increased export of butter from Denmark, as is shown by the following table:

Export of Danish Butter

1881-1885.....	15,630 tons per annum
1891-1895.....	48,070 " " "
1901-1905.....	76,044 " " "
1911-1915.....	99,420 " " "

Method of Organization

"The usual method of establishing a dairy" says Mr. Howe, "is for a certain number of farmers in a locality to get together and borrow the necessary capital from a savings bank. All the dairies work with unlimited liability. The original funds for construction purposes are repaid in installments, while the working capital is supplied by a guarantee of a few dollars per cow, paid by each member. When the original loan is paid off, as it must be every ten or fifteen years, a new loan is taken out from the bank at the same rate of interest and is charged upon the working expenses of the society, including both original and new members. The money thus obtained is handed over to the original members and then all alike proceed to pay off the new loan, and so on through an indefinite series of loans and repayments. The savings banks are thus interested directly in the development of the dairies.

"Accounts are settled every week or two, and in such a way that after deducting the costs of production the members are paid the full price for the milk which they furnish, while, on the other hand, the farmers buy the skim-milk and the buttermilk at fixed prices, so that the members are paid the money due to them. The sums deducted under the head of costs of production are ample to cover a margin of loss, and thus an important amount is saved in the course of a year, which is finally turned over to the members as a dividend which is divided among them in proportion to the amount of milk furnished by each. In 1909 this sum amounted to 34 million kroner.

Democratic Control

"The co-operative dairies are governed in a very democratic way. In

Continued on Page 13

News from the Organizations

U.F.M. Campaign Going Strong

From all over the province come indications that the U.F.M. membership campaign is being taken up with energy and enthusiasm. Two things are specially apparent. 1. The workers are ready to go out and do their bit. 2. Where they have been out the results are very encouraging. Note the optimism in the tone of the following extracts from correspondence:

Minto—"I may say that we are on the job. You can send me the petitions and receipt books at once as we will have a meeting at an early date."

Minnedosa—"We have felt the need here for securing new members and this will give us something concrete to work on."

Ashern—"I have already seen several of the directors of the different locals I was requested to attend and have arranged meetings with some of them. Just now the pockets of most of us are very empty. However, I have no doubt that we will get an increased membership. I will do my best."

Mather—"I think it would be a good thing to issue the leaflet by J. R. Murray in large numbers, and I will undertake to make good use of them. It is the sort of stuff to put up to the people; real hard facts, and if anything will raise them from the state of apathy and indifference that should do it."

Birch Bay—"I received the supply of receipt books and copies of the freight rate petitions, but not sufficient for the program I have laid out. I expect to go north next week and hope to organize at least two locals, possibly four, and will appreciate a supply sufficient for the new districts. This is a very outlying district but we will do our best."

Eriksdale—"I note carefully what you say and will carry out your instructions to the best of my ability. I intend getting busy this week and will have the receipt books and petitions circulated immediately. I find the general feeling is with the U.F.M. wherever I go."

Winnipegosis—"Splendid interest. Local going strong. Large crowd attending meetings. Membership drive is going some. Fork River should be one hundred strong."

Crystal City—"I have invited our executive and board of directors to get together to hear the member of our district board when he visits them on the 25th. Would like to have the receipt books and petitions for the canvass."

Birtle—"Went ahead and did what you advised doing. We appointed eleven men to canvass for membership and what has been done so far is very encouraging. We have been up against bad weather but I hope we will double our membership this year."

Holmfild—"The organization here is very desirous of helping to reduce freight rates. I would like to get the receipt books and petitions at once. We will then immediately make a thorough canvass of our district."

St. Malo—"As soon as I get the receipt books and petitions I will hold a meeting and try to get as many members as possible."

Kenton—"Immediately after the convention we appointed canvassers to go over the whole district. In two weeks we had another meeting. Taking everything into consideration they did very well. However, we have not quit yet. I would like you to send me some receipt books and petition forms."

Cheese Factory Discussed

The establishment of a cheese factory is being considered by the Barnwell local of the U.F.A. At their last meeting Ben Stringham addressed the local on this subject, and the members were impressed with the feasibility of the plan. A further meeting is being arranged of the locals in the vicinity of Taber, Wadena, Barnwell and Chin, to go fully into the matter.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Pembina District Association

At the annual convention of the Pembina U.F.A. District Association a resolution was passed to allow representatives from the Clearwater constituency to attend the Pembina conventions and vote on all matters except those that affect Pembina constituency only. Further resolutions make the provincial member for the constituency ex-officio a member of the association's executive, and ask for the construction of the proposed Athabasca Valley Railroad. The preamble of the latter resolution points out that some settlers now have to haul their produce seventy to eighty miles.

Election Expenses

The campaign expenses of the Medicine Hat U.F.A. District Association in the federal election amounted to a total of \$1,078.80. On the detailed expense account the largest item is for committee rooms \$411.25; the candidate's personal expenses were \$59.20, printing costs \$78.50, advertising \$46.40, hall rent for meetings \$62.15. University local, Calendula, recently passed a resolution commending the Medicine Hat U.F.A. Political Association on the economical and efficient manner in which the election campaign was carried on.

The election of L. H. Jelliff, in the Lethbridge constituency, cost the U.F.A. Association in that riding the sum of approximately \$1,300, while the campaign expenses in connection with the election of D. W. Warner, in the Stratheona constituency, were approximately \$1,500.

U.F.A. Calendars

The remaining copies of the 1922 U.F.A. calendar will be sold at the reduced price of fifteen cents each, or ten cents in lots of ten or more. This calendar is so designed as to form a convenient and compact record of business transactions, work done, etc., for the entire year. Order now from the Central office, Calgary.

Saskatchewan Honor Roll

Arrangements have been made for a reproduction of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association honor roll, which was unveiled at the Moose Jaw convention last year. The reproduction will be in four colors and gold, and will be in a fairly large size, suitable for framing. The honor roll, which is the work of James Henderson, of Fort Qu'Appelle, is one of the finest pieces of work of its kind in the province, if not in the Dominion, and a copy should be in the possession of every local of the association, and particularly of

those locals which are represented thereon.

It is intended to present a copy to every family represented on the roll, and additional copies will be on sale at the low price of 50 cents. Orders are now being received at the Central office, at Regina, and persons desiring to have copies should send in their orders at once. It is expected that the copies will be in hand in the course of a few weeks.

Co-operation and Education

The problem of securing new members and retaining the old is one that is common to every organization, but to none is it of greater importance than to the farmers' co-operative organizations which depend for their capital on a large membership, each individual of which is responsible for a small amount of capital stock. There are two ways in which an expansion of business may be secured, first, by increased loyalty of existing members to the local association—that is by each individual shareholder doing a larger amount of business through his association, and, secondly, by extending the field by increasing the membership, and, therefore, the capital stock and business turnover of the association. The first method is intensive, the second extensive, and a really healthy development of co-operative trading requires that both these methods should obtain in every local co-operative association.

Permanence vs. Spasm

In dealing with this question recently, J. F. Booth, director of co-operative associations in the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, makes the suggestion that each local co-operative association should have its own educational committee to carry on permanent educational work, as a substitute for the occasional "drive," which is the method largely adopted at the present time. There can be no doubt as to which is the best method, the present spasmodic action, which, as the word implies, goes by spurts, and is as short-lived as it is unsatisfactory, or the constant pressure which may be exerted by a permanent committee through its educational and propaganda work.

Pioneers' Policy Succeeds

When the Rochdale Pioneers established the co-operative movement they adopted as one of the principles of the movement the setting aside of two-and-a-half per cent of the profits by each individual society for educational work, and that principle has been maintained, with some variations as to the amount of the percentage devoted to this purpose, to the present time. How far this policy has succeeded is seen in the wide

dissemination of co-operative principles that has been secured, and the enormous trade that has been built up.

When the percentage mentioned was decided upon by the Pioneers their wildest dreams had not visioned a business which, in its wholesale branch in England alone has a total trade turnover of \$500,000,000, a banking business of two-and-a-half billion dollars, and which itself manufactures goods of an annual value of \$130,000,000, while the British retail trade runs into many billions of dollars every year. It is the largeness of the latter trade which has rendered it unnecessary for some of the retail societies to maintain an appropriation of two-and-a-half per cent. for educational purposes. As the trade grew this percentage yielded to many societies a much larger amount than was required to properly carry on the work of propaganda, and the percentage could therefore be reduced without detriment to the educational work of these particular associations. The scope of the work has also been widened, and includes in many cases general educational subjects, citizenship, economics, and social programs.

A Wider Vision

In view of the results which have followed this policy as outlined above, the proposal of Mr. Booth is well worth consideration, as is also the suggestion here offered that co-operative associations, should make it a part of their policy to set aside a definite percentage of their profits for the purpose of education in co-operative history, the principles and economic advantages of the movement, management of co-operative stores, and other phases of the movement in general. There is practically no limit to the application of the co-operative principle in human affairs, and the more extensive the education of the people in this direction, the wider will be their vision, and the better prepared they will be to seize such opportunities for co-operative development as come in their way.

A Potential Secretary

John E. McGregor, of Alpha, Sask., has evidently had his interest in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association aroused as a result of the New Progressive Movement which attained so striking a success in the province in connection with the Dominion general election recently held. Writing to The Grain Growers' Guide a few days ago, Mr. McGregor stated that he was greatly interested in the policy of the Progressive Movement, and had voted for the Progressive candidate in the Weyburn constituency. The interest thus aroused led him to enquire as to the qualifications for membership in the association, and The Grain Growers' Guide passed the matter over to the organization department of the association who wrote Mr. McGregor in these terms:

"We are in receipt of a letter from The Grain Growers' Guide stating that a letter received by them from yourself contained a request for information as to the necessary qualifications for membership in our association. We are therefore sending you forward, under separate cover, a supply of materials for organizing a local. This includes a copy of our constitution, from which you will learn the requirements of membership, and we would be very glad if you could succeed in getting together a number of men and women of your district to organize a local. If you are more fully interested in this we shall be glad to give you any further information that is necessary."

"May we expect to hear from you in due course?"

Community Hall at Lanfne

A community hall is nearing completion at Lanfne. It is twenty-eight feet by sixty, and will provide accommodation for meetings, entertainments, dances and community gatherings of all kinds. It has been built under the joint auspices of the U.F.A. local, the Women's Institute and St. Andrew's Society.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION Officers for 1922

President—Hon. J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw.

Vice-President—George Edwards, Markinch.

Directors—Mrs. John McNaughton, Harris; Dr. J. S. Patrick, Yorkton; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia; J. B. Musselman, Regina.

Women Directors—Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon; Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Regina; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse.

District Directors—District No. 1, Thos. Teare, Marquis; 2, E. J. Crook, Amulet; 3, C. H. Stewart, Weyburn; 4, Ira B. Cushing, Rice-ton; 5, Geo. Burdon, Moosomin; 6, John Holmes, Asquith; 7, Isaac Sherriek, Balaarres; 8, W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; 9, A. J. McPhail, Ladstock; 10, Geo. A. Hope, Wadena; 11, J. H. Wesson, Maidstone; 12, A. Baynton, Carlton; 13, C. C. Stolliker, Wilkie; 14, M. McLachlan, Swift Current; 15, J. P. Robinson, Cadillae; 16, W. T. Hall, Surbiton.

Executive—Hon. J. A. Maharg, George Edwards, Mrs. McNaughton, J. B. Musselman, A. J. McPhail, C. M. W. Emery, Thomas Sales, M.P.; W. J. Orchard.

The Central Board of the association consists of the whole of the above officers and directors. In practice, the Executive is the Managing Board.

U.G.G. STILL LEADING IN

\$18⁰⁰ F.o.b. Winnipeg
Buys this 24-inch
Fanning Mill

U.G.G. Standard Fanning Mills are Simple, Strong and Efficient

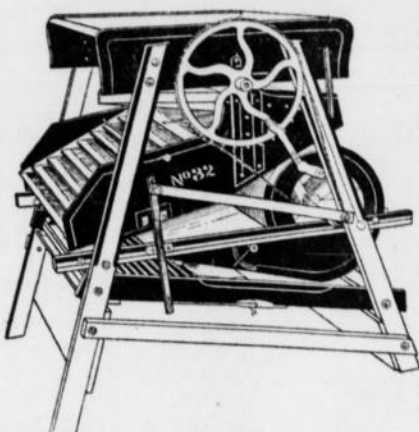
F.O.B. Regina Calg'y
Wpg. Sasktn. Edmtn.

X12—24-inch Cleaner and Grader, capacity 15 to 25 bus. per hour; wt. 194 lbs. 18.00 20.00 21.50

4-ft. Bagger, at all branches. \$4.50

10-ft. Bagger, at all branches. 8.50

Extra Sieves for all sizes of fanning mills cost only half of former prices.



\$800

BUYS

Power Churn

Best selected imported oak barrels.
Tight and loose pulley



F.O.B. Winnipeg

\$900

Calgary or Edmonton

X50—Power Churn, tight and loose pulley, 20-gal. capacity; wt. 90 lbs. \$ 8.00 \$ 8.50 \$ 9.00

X51—Power Churn, 26-gal. capacity; wt. 100 lbs. 10.00 10.50 11.00

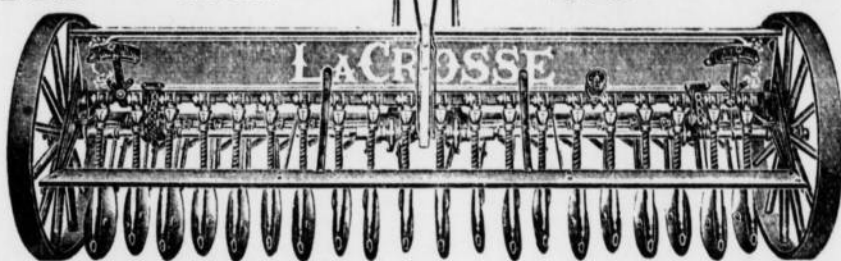
SANITARY MILK CANS—Seamless Cream Cans, made of 18-gauge iron, very heavily tinned. Body and bottom seamless. Tubular steel handles. F.O.B. Regina or Calgary or Winnipeg Sasktn. Edmtn.

5-gallon Can \$5.00 \$5.10 \$5.25
8-gallon Can 6.00 6.20 6.40

Lacrosse Power-Lift Grain Drill

\$155⁰⁰ F.O.B. Winnipeg
for a 20-run Single Disc Drill

\$173⁶⁵ F.O.B. Calgary or Edmonton



With power lift you can sow two acres more a day.

X77—20-run Shoe Drill, weight 1,358 lbs. F.O.B. Regina or Calgary or Winnipeg Sasktn. Edmtn.
X81—20-run Single Disc Drill, wt. 1,518 lbs. \$145.00 \$155.40 \$161.65
X85—20-run Double Disc Drill, wt. 1,521 lbs. 155.00 166.10 173.65
18 and 22-run sizes correspondingly low. Press wheel attachments for all sizes; also hopper extensions and grass seed attachments. 185.00 197.25 204.85



Letz Grinders

(With Extra Set of Plates)

Give great capacity and low cost in Grinding Feed

F.O.B. Regina Calgary Wpg. Sasktn. Edmtn.

X80—Letz Grinder, 6-in. plates; wt. 115 lbs. \$15.00 \$16.00 \$17.00
X81—Letz Grinder, 6-inch plates; wt. 175 lbs. 18.50 19.50 20.50
X82—Letz Grinder, 8-inch plates; wt. 280 lbs. 25.00 26.00 27.00
X83—Letz Grinder, 9½-inch plates; wt. 300 lbs. 30.00 31.50 33.00

BUY REPAIRS NOW—Get Repair Parts Now, and have all your implements ready for spring work on the land. You can get quick delivery of repairs from every U.G.G. Branch.

\$45⁰⁰

F.O.B. Winnipeg



U.G.G. Sanitary King Cream Separator

Will help make dairying pay by extracting every available ounce of butter-fat—close skimming—durable—easy to operate and easy to keep clean.

F.O.B. Regina Calgary Wpg. Sasktn. Edmtn.

X125—14-gallon capacity Separator, no stand. For herds of from 1 to 3 cows. Wt. 99 lbs. \$25.00 \$25.90 \$26.25

X127—25-gallon capacity Separator, with stand. For herds of from 1 to 6 cows. Wt. 197 lbs. 35.00 36.20 36.90

X128—38-gallon capacity Separator, with stand. For herds of from 6 to 12 cows. Wt. 200 lbs. 40.00 41.25 42.00

X129—60-gallon capacity Separator, with stand. For herds of from 20 cows up. Wt. 270 lbs. 45.00 46.50 47.50

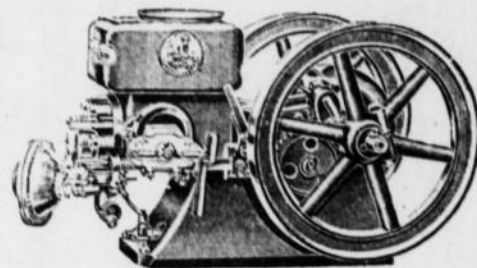
PRICE REDUCTIONS

The **Chore Boy**
OF THE **Farm**

\$60⁰⁰ F.O.B. Winnipeg

Buys this 1½ horse-power

Gasoline Engine

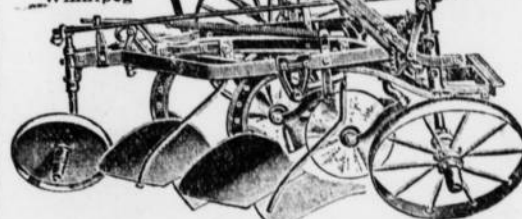


A Steel Pulley is furnished free with each engine purchased. State size of pulley you want when ordering engine. This offer holds good only as long as our stock of these pulleys last. Order early.

A 3-horse power Hercules Stationary Kerosene Engine for. \$95⁰⁰ F.O.B. Winnipeg

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X50—1½ h.p. Stationary, Gasoline; wt. 288 lbs.	\$ 60.00	\$ 61.50	\$ 63.00
X51—3 h.p. Stationary, Kerosene; wt. 625 lbs.	95.00	98.00	100.00
X52—5 h.p. Stationary, Kerosene; wt. 912 lbs.	140.00	144.00	147.00
X53—7 h.p. Stationary, Kerosene; wt. 1,346 lbs.	185.00	190.00	195.00
X54—9 h.p. Stationary, Kerosene; wt. 1,970 lbs.	235.00	245.00	255.00
X55—12 h.p. Stationary, Kerosene; wt. 2,340 lbs.	285.00	295.00	305.00

\$85⁵⁰ Two-Furrow High-Lift Gang Plow \$90⁵⁰ F.O.B. Winnipeg



With Rolling Colter, Pole and Yoke. Plow has heavy beam, 15-inch rolling colter, No. 11 stubble bottoms, quick detachable ⅜-inch shares. Price includes 4-horse Tandem All-Steel Eveners.

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X17—12-inch Gang Plow; wt. 820 lbs.	\$85.50	\$88.50	\$90.50
X18—14-inch Gang Plow; wt. 830 lbs.	88.00	91.00	93.00

Lacrosse HIGH-LIFT LIGHT-DRAFT Sulky Plows

With Swivel Rolling Colter, Pole and Yoke—No Eveners.

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X11½—14-inch Hustler Sulky, 14-inch breaker bottoms, with extra share; wt. 625 lbs.	\$46.50	\$49.50	\$51.50
X12½—16-inch Hustler Sulky, 16-inch breaker bottoms, with extra share; wt. 629 lbs.	48.50	52.00	54.00
X14—14-inch High-Lift Sulky, No. 11 stubble bottoms; wt. 498 lbs.	56.50	59.00	60.50
X15—16-inch High-Lift Sulky, No. 11 stubble bottoms; wt. 503 lbs.	58.50	61.00	62.50

Prairie Breakers



With Gauge Wheel, Rolling Colters, Extra Share. F.O.B. Regina Calgary Wpg. Sasktn. Edmtn.

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X1—12-inch Prairie breaker; wt. 136 lbs.	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$21.50
X2—14-inch Prairie Breaker; wt. 142 lbs.	22.50	23.50	24.00
X3—16-inch Prairie Breaker; wt. 154 lbs.	25.00	26.00	26.50

Medium and Heavy Brush Breakers

With Long Bar Share, Gauge Wheel and Standing Colter.

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X4—12-inch Medium Brush Breaker, wt. 161 lbs.	\$25.00	\$26.00	\$26.50
X5—14-inch Medium Brush Breaker, wt. 167 lbs.	29.50	30.50	31.00
X6—16-inch Heavy Brush Breaker, with strapped beam; wt. 258 lbs.	40.00	41.50	42.50
X7—20-inch Heavy Brush Breaker, with strapped beam and forecarriage; wt. 600 lbs.	80.00	81.50	82.50
X131—Forecarriage for 12, 14, 16-inch Brush Breakers; wt. 170 lbs.	19.75	19.75	19.75

A Mile of Woven Fencing for \$64⁰⁰

Or a single rod of it for 20 cents. This price applies on a heavy four-line fence, every strand full gauge No. 9 wire. Wires are 11 inches apart, making fence 33 inches high. Uprights are 22 inches apart. Order by number, 433-9, from Winnipeg. Price at Calgary or Edmonton, 25 cents a rod. There are big reductions also in other styles and sizes of fence. Send for prices on style you want.

GET U.G.G. PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY BARB WIRE

Reserve Binder Twine Now

Provisional orders now accepted for U.G.G. Binder Twine. Subject to cancellation in case of crop failure or if U.G.G. prices are not the lowest on quality twine.

HARNESS

If you need Harness, write for illustrated price list giving new low prices on U.G.G. Farm Harness.

Quotations on this page are only samples of new U.G.G. Low Prices, which average 40 per cent. less than last year. Write for prices on machinery you need.

\$3.00 will buy an All-steel, Four-Horse Eveners. We have an over supply of these because some plow purchasers want to change the tandem eveners for an abreast one—which accounts for the low price.

This is a good time to buy a Stock Tank—prices are 25 per cent. lower than last quoted. Write us about this.

UNITED GRAIN CROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Order from the nearest Agent or write direct to

WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON



Pool Markets 1,000,000 Bushels

That the Montana Wheat Growers' Association has marketed more than 1,000,000 bushels wheat from the 1921 crop, and has about 400,000 bushels still to be sold, is the statement of Dwight R. Kresap, president of the Montana branch of the national association, commonly termed the "Farmers' Wheat Pool." Further, Mr. Kresap says that there is active organization work now going forward by the association management, and that there will be three or four times as many farmers pledged for their 1922 crop as were pledged in 1921. Of the 400,000 bushels still to be sold he estimates that 150,000 are on the farms, while the rest is stored, 240,000

bushels being at terminal market points.

Mr. Kresap believes that the first year has placed the association in a strong position, and that it will enter the new year with friendly relations established on all sides, and with an understanding that will ensure even better results than have been attained this season.

"There was a disposition in certain quarters to question our motive and our methods, when we entered the field," said Mr. Kresap. "This has melted away, and milling and elevator interests have realized that it is not a case for a fight but an opportunity for mutual good for all concerned. The large grain concerns have given us most satisfactory treatment. The banks have been very liberal, and we have only the kindest feeling for them. Our organization did not take its place in the wheat trade to knife any one or to

revolutionize the universe, but we believed and still believe that such an agency as we provide can bring larger returns to the farmer than has been his portion, without taking it out of the pockets of the bread winner, and we believe that is an honorable purpose. As our organization extends its circle and grows stronger, we believe that our influence for good will thus also be enlarged."

Mr. Kresap says that the farmers were paid approximately 70 per cent of the going market price for wheat as it was turned to their elevators, and that their subsequent settlement will satisfy the membership. He said that he did not believe it would be proper on his part to make public a statement on that point, but that it was known well enough to farmers generally to have a wholesome influence in bringing others into the fold.

Saskatchewan Campaign Fund

Financial Statement Issued by N.N.P. Political Association Shows Expenditure in Federal Campaign and Preceding Organization Work

THE following is a financial statement of the New National Policy Political Association from the date of its inception in 1919, up to December 31, 1921.

Statement No. 1, is a summary show-

ing the collections and disbursements by the New National Policy Political Association from August 31, 1919, to December 31, 1921. The amounts shown as disbursed to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and The Grain

Be a Taxidermy Artist **Marvelous Book Sent FREE**

You can now learn Taxidermy, the wonderful art of mounting birds, animals, tanning skins, etc. Learn at home, by mail. The free book tells how. Mount your own trophies. Decorate home and den. Interesting, fascinating, big profits. Join our school. 55,000 students. Success guaranteed. Get our free book without delay. Send right now.

N. W. School of Taxidermy, 353 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Growers' Guide, are the amounts collected for them in pursuance of the joint drive conducted during 1919-20.

Statement No. 1.

SUMMARY

Liberty Drive, August 31, 1919, to December 31, 1921

Total collections.....	\$110,022.86
Bank interest	547.68
	\$110,570.54

DISBURSEMENTS

Association	\$ 10,394.95
Grain Growers' Guide.....	13,786.84
Constituencies:	

Assinibola	\$ 671.09
Battleford	4,721.94
Humboldt	5,863.88
Last Mountain	7,645.22
Kindersley	8,718.02
Maple Creek	5,414.75
MacKenzie	628.10
Moose Jaw	2,865.59
N. Battleford	2,459.21
Prince Albert.....	2,325.04
Qu'Appelle	4,607.08
Saltcoats	2,076.00
Swift Current	3,003.71
Saskatoon	1,915.76
Regina	1,641.88
Weyburn	4,249.85
	\$ 59,007.12

Prov. Committee	19,078.00
Exchange and minor adjustments	61.69
	19,139.69

Direct expense in connection with accounting and collections, Aug. 31, 1919, to Oct. 12, 1920.	
Association	\$ 1,486.82
Prov. Committee.....	2,145.56
Constituencies	4,609.46
	\$ 8,241.94
	\$110,570.54

Number of contributors 46,335. In this number of contributors there are a few who have made a second contribution. Provision is also made for those contributing to collections taken at meetings held for the purpose of raising campaign funds.

Statement No. 2, is a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Central office from August 31, 1919, to December 31, 1921.

Statement No. 2.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Provincial Political Committee, August 31, 1919, to December 31, 1921

RECEIPTS

Voted by 1919 convention from June 1919 collection.....	\$ 600.00
Liberty drive 25 per cent. division	19,078.00
Bank interest	257.34
Special assessments on constituencies	2,500.00
Various refunds	
For literature.....	\$284.70
.. multigraphing	61.27
.. expenses to meetings	347.92
.. stationery	9.90
.. Assinibola 1919 election expenses.....	21.20
.. Assinibola overpayment Liberty Drive	36.38
	\$ 761.37
	\$23,106.71

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$11,333.57
Rent and light	1,363.26
Executive and C.C.A. meetings.....	848.95
Travelling expenses—	
Secretary	\$1,174.85
Executive	800.95
Others	637.50
	2,613.30
Hall Rent	175.00
Advertising	911.09
Litho. and Printing.....	2,479.55
Multigraphing	173.78
Stationery and office supplies.....	897.03
Postage	851.44
Telegrams and telephone.....	240.85
Incorporation	45.40
Provincial Secretary's Bond.....	25.00
Petty cash	51.47
Balance in Bank.....	1,187.12
	\$23,106.71

Supporting statements and further detailed information is available to any who find these condensed statements insufficient.

Statements of the various constituencies showing their receipts and disbursements are published by the constituencies.

The New National Policy Political Association,

Per R. M. Johnson.

Regina, Sask.,
February 20, 1922.

SMOKE

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

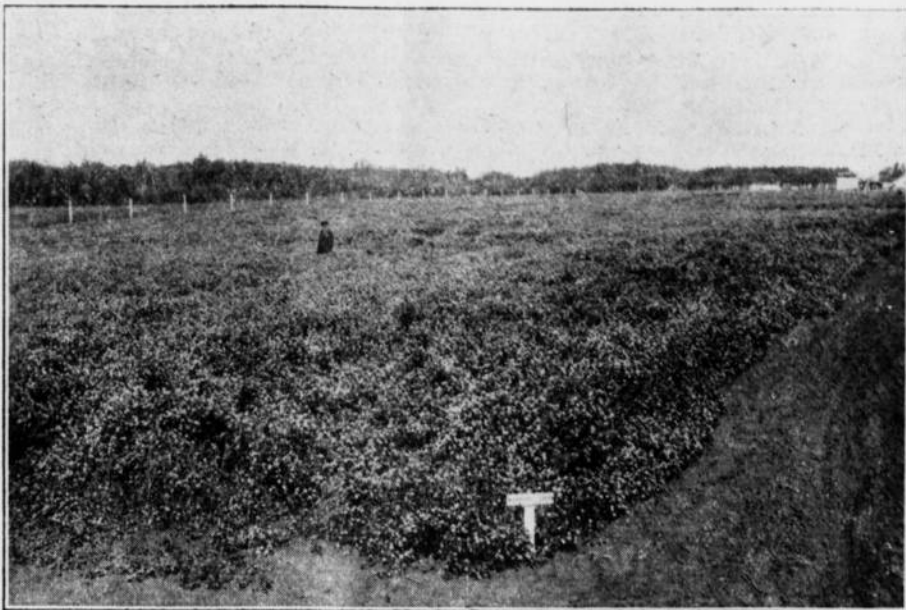
CIGARETTES

Superb Quality
Finest Workmanship
Greatest Value
in the World

10 for 18¢
20 " 35¢
And in tins
of 50 & 100

PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES
"MEDIUM"

10 Cigarettes 10



A splendid stand of Altaswede red clover grown at Edmonton. Sown in drills eight inches apart for seed production.

Altaswede Red Clover

Article II.—The Introduction and Spread of This Hardy Variety, Attended by Cultural Practices not Common on Western Grain Farms—By Prof. G. H. Cutler

ALTASWEDE requires a moderately deep soil, which contains a fair amount of humus. It should be naturally well drained. This clover, in common with all small seeded clover, requires a well prepared seed bed. The chief soil requisites are moisture, firmness, and fineness of texture. The soil on which it is seeded should also be free of creeping rooted grasses. In those areas of liberal rainfall, stubble land well prepared, especially when the crop is seeded without a nurse crop, provides satisfactory conditions. Stubble land intended for seeding clover should be fall plowed and packed or harrowed. This land should be surface cultivated early in the spring to start weed seed germination. Harrowing at intervals until the latter part of May will ensure the destruction of most of the weed seeds in the surface areas and aid in conserving moisture, with the result that when the clover is seeded, quick germination and rapid subsequent growth is ensured and the clover is enabled to keep pace with the weeds.

Hoed crops, such as potatoes and corn, give excellent soil preparation for seeding Altaswede. While the summer-fallow is not essential to success in areas of liberal rainfall, its use in sections of restricted and uncertain rainfall is the best guarantee for a catch of this clover. In consideration of the fact that Altaswede gives three and four crops of hay or seed, the use of the summerfallow as suitable soil preparation for a stand of clover, is well warranted.

Inoculation of Seed

Red Clover, in common with other leguminous plants, has the power of using nitrogen from the soil air, through the agency of nitrogen-gathering bacteria which produce tubercles on the clover. Most soils which have already grown clover may have sufficient bacteria present to inoculate the clover. However, on new land, it is usually necessary to supply these organisms. This may be accomplished in several ways.

The soil transfer method consists in spreading inoculated soil from an old clover field, over the land to be seeded at the rate of from 200 to 300 pounds per acre. In the soil infusion or glue method the seed is treated with a five

per cent glue solution and then dusted with inoculated soil from an old clover field. By the soil solution method considerable water is added to inoculated soil. This washes a certain number of the organisms from the soil. The seed is then treated with this solution. The addition of a five per cent. glue solution will cause more organisms to adhere to the surface of the seed. By the pure culture method the seed is moistened with a solution made of the pure culture. Pure cultures have been used with considerable success at the University of Alberta. Cultures may be obtained from many sources. Alberta farmers wishing to obtain same may do so by applying to the Claresholm School of Agriculture, Claresholm, Alberta. Full directions are supplied with each culture.

Seeding With Nurse Crop

Experiments at the University of Alberta have proven very unfavorable for the use of the nurse crop. It would seem that in most of the non-irrigated sections of the province the rainfall is scarcely sufficient to ensure a satisfactory catch of clover when seeded in combination with grain. It is true the grain crop exercises a favorable effect upon weeds and protects the seedling crop from drying winds, but these virtues do not seem to be sufficient, at least at Edmonton, to offset the poor growth the clover makes during the summer season prior to cutting the grain crop. As a consequence, with only a weak growth, the clover scarcely survives the menacing conditions of hot sun, drying wind and dry fall weather that follows the harvesting of the grain crop. In a climate character-

ized by drought and low temperatures, the wisdom of giving a valuable plant like Altaswede a good start the first year need scarcely be emphasized. Were Altaswede a plant of only two years duration the sacrifice of the nurse crop for a good stand of clover might be questioned.

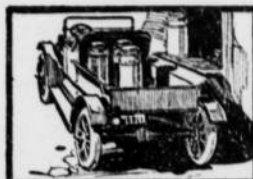
Scarifying

Some kinds of legumes, notably sweet clover, develop "hard" seeds, which fail to germinate. These seeds must be frosted, "scarified," or treated with some chemical to weaken the impervious



A specimen of Altaswede Red Clover

Two Streams of Profit



Cash Income every day



Bank Account



Buying Power

EASY TERMS

Sold on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. See your De Laval agent now or write us about getting a new one.

CREAM TO SELL

No matter what your system of farming may be or where you live, you need a De Laval Separator and some cows.

Cows furnish the best market for your feeds, and they keep the fertility of the soil on your farm.

Then the De Laval separates the cream, which brings you in a steady cash income, and leaves the skim-milk in the best condition for feeding calves, pigs and chickens.

This is the surest, safest and most profitable system of farming—and the De Laval Separator has made it possible. It is the original separator, skims cleaner, lasts longer, turns easier than any other. There are over 2,500,000 De Laval Separators in use the world over—about as many as all the rest put together. The De Laval has always led in every important separator improvement and is recognized everywhere as the world's standard.

You may be wasting enough cream to pay for a De Laval by using a worn-out separator or by hand skimming.

The De Laval Company, Ltd.
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg
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SKIM MILK TO GROW ANOTHER CROP



Calves



Pigs



Chickens

Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Cream Separator and Milker

SEED GRAIN

Buy now before the choice is all gone. We recommend Victory Oats. Can supply pure Victory Oats, absolutely free of wild oats, at 75c per bushel; the Leader at the same price. Banner, Abundance and Garton's 22, at 65c.

BARLEY: Canadian Thorpe, 2-row, at \$1.00. Bark's Wonderful 6-row yielder, \$1.00. O.A.C. 21, at 75c.

WHEAT: The Early Ruby, pure seed, at \$2.00. Also another large bulk, 98 per cent. pure, at \$1.00. Red Bobs, Kitchener, Marquis, at very close prices. **SILAGE:** Sunflower and Ensilage Corn. All Garden and Vegetable Seeds and Seed Potatoes at very reduced prices this year. A post card will bring you our catalogue, which gives field and garden instructions on "What to Plant and How to Plant It."

J. J. MURRAY & COMPANY Seed Merchants

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Don't Buy New Grain Drills



The Fifeild Roller Bearing Attachment will make old double-disc drills do as good work, pull easier, make less noise, and last as long as new drills will without them. Easily attached to all makes of double-disc drills. They are adjustable, and are guaranteed to keep the forward edges of the discs in proper contact regardless of wear and to work properly in any soil.

Price \$30 per Set of 20, f.o.b. Abbey, Sask.

In ordering give make of drill and numbers on front and rear disc boot castings.

Manufactured exclusively by the

Fifeild Manufacturing Co., Abbey, Sask.



Beauty and Utility

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED, DEPT. X, LONDON, CANADA

LONDON ADJUSTABLE CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE

Buildings constructed from Concrete Blocks are attractive, sanitary, dry, last forever and are fireproof.

The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes concrete blocks in all sizes and designs, and are suitable for building residences, barns, silos, factories, foundations and garages. This machine will save the price of itself in one building. Fully described in Bulletin S.

Don't worry about it, put a classified ad. in The Guide.

outer covering, and facilitate the entrance of moisture. In order to determine whether Altaswede seed possesses a hard coat, a germination test of seed grown at the University of Alberta in 1920 and 1921, respectively, was carried out with scarified and non-scarified seed in 1921, with the following results:

Results of Germination Tests

Altaswede Red Clover—average percentage germination of eight tests in each medium.

Designation of seed	Between Blotters		In Soil
	p.c. germ.	p.c. hard seed	p.c. germ.
No. 1 scarified			
1920	90	2	85
No. 2 non-scarified			
1920	92	3	90
No. 1 scarified			
1921	83	14	82
No. 2 non-scarified			
1921	78	17	77

This test would indicate that the seed of Altaswede does not develop hard impervious coats and that scarifying is scarcely necessary. If this is true it will be an important asset to this clover.

Time and Method of Seeding

It is preferable to seed Altaswede during the spring and early summer, May and June. Later seedings may be

successful, but are not so sure, since the moisture supply after July first is not as reliable as earlier in the season. Around June first seems to be the best date for seeding in central and northern Alberta. After this date lack of rainfall and weeds are factors that limit growth.

The seed must be sown into the moisture in order to ensure germination. It must be well covered. In sandy soils it may be necessary to sow as deeply as two inches, while in heavier soils one half to one inch is sufficient.

Altaswede has been seeded and grown almost equally successfully in rows, drills or broadcast. Much less seed is required when grown in rows than when drills or broadcast. Much less seed is moisture limits production and when seed production is contemplated, seeding in rows 24 to 30 inches apart at the rate of five pounds per acre, is recommended, although quite as good results in seed production have been obtained at Edmonton when the crop was seeded in drills of eight inches. Splendid yields of hay and pasture have also resulted when seeded in drills or broadcast. When only a small quantity is to be sown the garden drill may be used. In seeding larger areas the seed may be mixed with the grain if a nurse crop is used or preferably seeded with the grass seed attachment through the grain tubes

without a nurse crop. On a well prepared, moist, fine soil, the seed may be broadcasted on the surface and harrowed in.

Clipping Back

When seeded on land that has produced a crop of cereals the previous year many annual weeds come among the clover plants. These will grow so rapidly as to seriously hamper the growth of the clover. Clipping back the crop with the mower is the only way the weeds can be controlled. The clover crop is thus enabled to grow away from the weeds. Clipping is not desirable except where it is necessary to control weeds.

Article III will deal with harvesting, storing and threshing Red Clover.

Durum Wheat in Manitoba

Prof. W. T. G. Weener of the Manitoba Agricultural College, says: "From reports coming to hand for the season of 1921, it can be estimated that considerably more durum wheat was grown than in 1920. Doubtless the area will increase in 1922. If our choice is durum wheat, let us grow the best known varieties from the viewpoint of production and market value. The amber or yellow-grained varieties—Kubanka, Arnautka, Acme, Monad, Mindum and Khahla—are the most acceptable. The red-grained types (Pentad or D.5)—Black Don and Medeah—are decidedly

undesirable, because of the low strength of flour produced upon milling. The three varieties most commonly grown in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be described below:

"Kubanka—This is the most acceptable variety. It has a heavily-bearded, compact head, beards long, spreading and light brown in color. The chaff is light brown or reddish when ripe, if not rusted badly. The straw is long, wiry, hard and slender, predisposing to lodging on summerfallow or on rich, well-prepared soil, where there is an abundance of moisture. It is less susceptible to rust than Marquis, but is not immune, as we are often led to believe. The grain is light yellow or of true amber color, being larger in size than Marquis.

"Arnautka—This is similar to Kubanka, except that the heads are longer and more open in character; it is more susceptible to rust and yields less per acre under the same conditions. This variety is so much like Kubanka in appearance that it is commonly grown in the province under the latter name.

"Khahla has numerous names, i.e., Purple Durum, Black Chaff, Black Chaff Kubanka and Arizona Red. Khahla, however, is the correct one. The heads are short and very compact, being square in shape; they are heavily bearded, the beards varying from dark brown to purplish black, depending upon the seasonal conditions. The straw when ripe is bright yellow and is more susceptible to rust than Kubanka. The grain is large and plump, being one of the largest types, the market value being the same as that of other amber durums.

"Comparing yields of the above-mentioned durums with Marquis and Ruby, the two best yielding common sorts for years 1920-21 at Winnipeg, the advantage is in favor of the former. The Ruby and Marquis averaged 2.44 bushels less, or 6.5 per cent, while in 1921 the difference was 12.9 per cent. In a study of results for seven years between Kubanka and Marquis, the former is found to have outyielded the latter by about five per cent.

"While experimental results show that the durums have the advantage at Winnipeg and in the southern areas of the province, this will not prove true under all conditions. To be concrete, Kubanka will give greater yields in the more frost-free areas of the southern portions of Manitoba, but is rather late maturing for the more northerly latitudes of the northwestern district. While experimental evidence of this does not exist, from past experience with Red Fife it is safe to conclude from a study of the following figures that durum wheat is rather late in maturing to give good results in the north.

"Time required to mature from date of seeding to date of ripening, years 1920-21, average for two years:

Ruby	85 days
Marquis	95½ days
Kubanka	100 days

"Years 1914-21 inclusive (average for seven years, 1919 results not included):

Marquis	97½ days
Kubanka	104½ days

Or a difference of one week in favor of Marquis.

Spring Rye on Sandy Land

Q.—Would like some information regarding crop for 1922, and advisability of sowing spring rye—forty acres, well drained, had one crop of wheat and two of oats from breaking. It is stubble now. Land is medium light. I would like returns in 1922, but could summerfallow and sow winter rye.—E.M.

A.—Spring rye on good land will yield about the same as Marquis wheat as an average, but on light land or land that is somewhat exhausted, spring rye gives better results than wheat because it has a more vigorous root system.

Since your land has not been fallowed for three years and may be somewhat weedy by this time, it may be well to summerfallow by plowing in June, and then after cultivating and cleaning the land in good shape it can be seeded to winter rye at the rate of one bushel per acre.

So far as moisture is concerned, we had so much rain in September, 1921, that the spring rye would doubtless do well.

Seed Produced by Selection

Heaviest
Yielding

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER

Earliest
Maturing

There is a limited quantity of this seed for distribution. It is all choice seed, tested for germination and subject to registration under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and is all ready for seeding.

HOW YOU CAN GROW IT WITH PROFIT

Sweet Clover is a very valuable crop on every farm, because it has so many distinct uses, as follows:

FODDER—Sweet Clover is now recognized as one of the most valuable fodder crops that can be grown in the prairie provinces.

A HAY CROP—Arctic Sweet Clover, like the other Sweet Clovers now on the market, is a biennial, that is, it produces seed the second year. During the first year, however, it will grow from 18 to 36 inches in height and can be cut early for a hay crop. The second year it will give two crops of hay.

PASTURE CROP—Arctic Sweet Clover makes the choicest pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs. It can be pastured the first year to a considerable extent, but the second year it will furnish pasture all through the season, because it begins to grow early, and continues growing rapidly and withstands drought better than almost any other pasture crop.

President Bracken was anxious to have this seed distributed as widely as possible and consequently arranged with The Grain Growers' Guide to assist in the distribution. The Guide purchased the seed from President Bracken at a price very much higher than ordinary sweet clover seed because of its excellent quality and the comparatively small quantity available. This seed is now ready for distribution.

SEND us your Neighbor's Subscription—We Will Send your Seed FREE

Arctic Sweet Clover seed is put up in sacks of six pounds, 24 pounds and 60 pounds each. These sizes are suitable for those who wish to grow it either for seed, for hay or for pasture. The sacks of Sweet Clover will be sent free, and there will only be a small express charge to those who assist The Guide by collecting new and renewal subscriptions for the paper in their immediate neighborhood. The Guide will send one or more sacks of Bracken's Arctic White Sweet Clover to any person in the prairie provinces on the following terms:

1. Six pounds of Arctic Sweet Clover Seed is sufficient for two acres sown for seed, or one-half acre for pasture. A six-pound sack will be sent free for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions, new or renewal. Your own subscription will not count.
2. 24 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover is sufficient for eight acres sown in rows for seed, or two acres sown broadcast for pasture or hay. A 24-pound sack will be sent free for \$7.00 worth of subscriptions, or \$4.00 worth of subscrip-

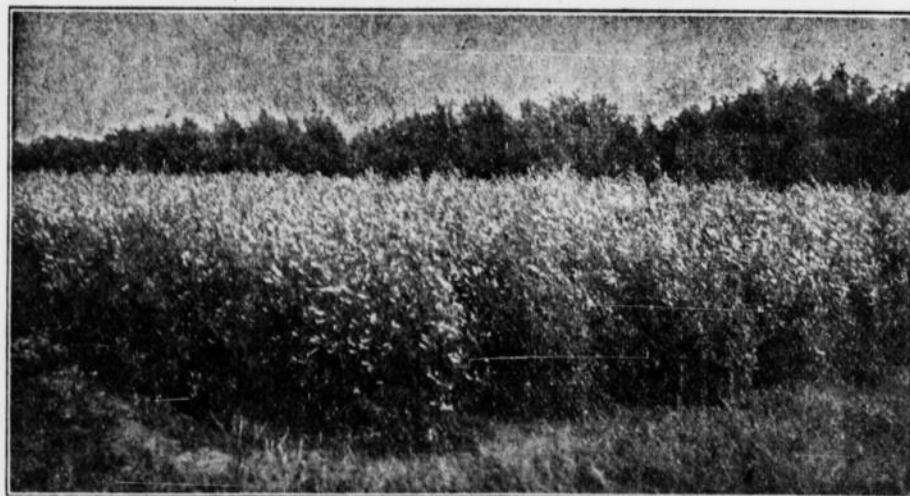
tions accompanied by \$4.00 extra cash. Your own subscription will not count.

3. 60 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for 20 acres for seed, or five acres for pasture or hay. A 60-pound sack will be sent free for \$13 worth of subscriptions, or for \$6.00 worth of subscriptions and \$10 in cash extra, or for \$9.00 worth of subscriptions and \$6.00 in cash extra. Your own subscription will not count.

Shipment will be made from Mr. Bracken's farm at Tessier, Sask. (near Saskatoon), some time in March, in plenty of time for seeding. Express or freight charges from point of shipment are extra. Any further information required will be gladly forwarded upon application to The Grain Growers' Guide. We would recommend, however, prompt action in collecting subscriptions, as the supply of seed is limited and there will undoubtedly be a keen demand for it.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba



Arctic Sweet Clover, grown in rows for seed on a Saskatchewan farm.

Where Farmers Co-operate

Continued from Page 7

most dairies each member has one vote, whatever may be the number of cows he possesses. Only in six per cent of the creameries have the richer farmers greater influence. The farmers elect the board of directors from among their own number and appoint a dairy manager, who is always an expert."

"The local co-operatives are united into central federations with various objects, which aim at developing the dairying industry by expositions, conferences and collecting material to spread a knowledge of dairy economy. In 1909 there were 21 creamery unions for this purpose. The Society for Col-

lective Purchase of Danish Creameries, established in 1902, is another co-operative society which procures for the dairies all machinery, etc., at the lowest possible prices.

"The constitution of the dairy always provides that the members must for a fixed period—ten or fifteen years—bring all their milk except what they need for household use, to the co-operative dairy. Heavy fines are imposed for infractions of this rule. Strict rules are laid down relative to proper feeding of the cows, sanitary milking, etc.

"About the only thing the government does is to look to the maintenance of the standard of butter. Butter for export must have no more than 16 per cent of water, and no other ingredient than common salt may be used as a preservative. Annual butter exhibits are also held under the patronage and with the financial support of the state."

The Bacon Industry

Dairying is only one branch of co-operative enterprise which has been developed by the Danish farmers. "The bacon industry" says Mr. Howe, "was stimulated by the use of skimmed milk and buttermilk for the feeding of hogs. This in turn led to the building of co-operative slaughterhouses and pork packing societies. The first co-operative abattoir was formed in 1887. During the next few years eleven more were organized. There are now 46 co-operative slaughterhouses in the country. They have a total membership of 141,500 and kill annually about 2,169,000 hogs. The capital invested is \$4,000,000, or an average of \$86,000 per abattoir."

Extent of the Movement

"Today 250,000 farmers, representing 40 per cent of the population, are organized into 4,000 co-operative agencies, which run and ramify into every activity. Through these agencies almost every need of the farmer is supplied.

"The strength of the co-operative movement in production alone, and the great variety of societies which the farmer has developed, is indicated by the following table. The statistics are for the year 1915. This does not include the Rochdale consumers' societies which are widely developed:

	Number of Societies	Money Turnover In year 1915
Co-operative dairies	1,203	\$105,000,000
Butter export		80,050,000
Slaughterhouses and bacon factories	44	72,200,000
Co-operative egg export	550	2,200,000

"In addition to these producing and selling societies there are fifteen societies for the purchase of goods, with 70,000 members, 600 central societies and 1,700 breeding societies. The total net turnover of all the co-operative societies of the country is \$250,000,000.

"There are thirteen credit associations with loans outstanding to the extent of \$525,000,000, and nine hypothec societies with loans to the extent of \$36,000,000. These are co-operative credit or loan societies.

"The number of members in the larger co-operative societies in 1916 was approximately as follows:

Co-operative distribution societies	244,000
Co-operative dairy societies	190,000
Co-operative bacon factories	135,000
Co-operative egg export societies	45,000
Co-operative manure purchasing societies	70,000
Co-operative Feeding Stuff Society, Jutland only	44,000
Co-operative breeding societies	23,000
Control societies	16,000

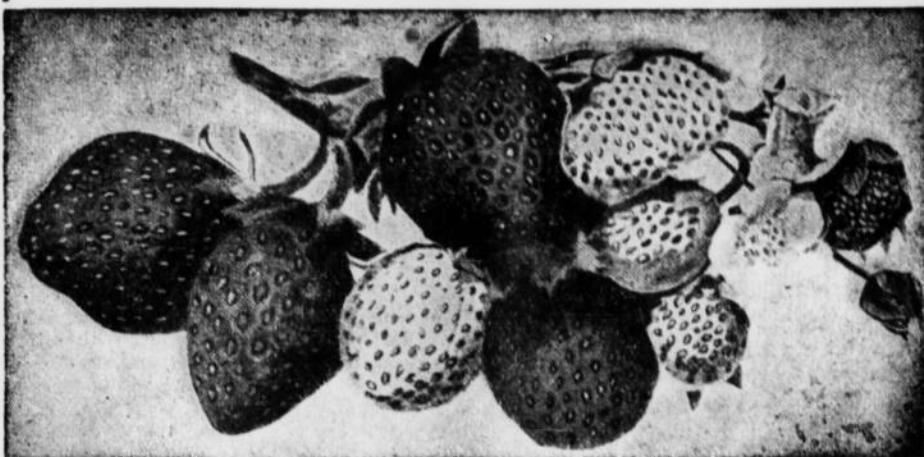
Danish butter is competing with the Canadian product in Eastern Canada, while New Zealand butter is being imported at Vancouver. To successfully meet this competition greater efficiency and economy in production are needed on the part of Canadian farmers. A close study of the methods employed by the Danish co-operators would be of great value to the dairy industry in Canada.

The information contained in the above article is taken from Denmark, a Co-operative Commonwealth, by Frederic C. Howe, published by Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, to be obtained from The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, \$2.10 postpaid.

Send Your Neighbor's Subscription and Choose a Guide Gift

LUSCIOUS EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

You Pick Them From July To October



The Everbearing Strawberry is now an established success wherever wild or cultivated strawberries can be grown. The plants are hardy and thrive well on the same attention given to ordinary strawberry plants. Plants set out in May will start flowering in June and will bear fruit about July 20, and continue bearing until killed by frost in October. Should early frost kill the blossoms the plants will recover and send out fresh blossoms in two weeks, so that a good crop of fruit the same year the plants are set out is assured. The blossoms, the green berries and the ripe fruit appear on the same plants simultaneously throughout the whole season.

You Get the Best Stock

The Guide has made arrangements with one of the most successful growers of Everbearing Strawberries in Canada, by which we can supply plants to our readers at very attractive terms.

A Guide Gift to You—FREE

We will send by mail (postpaid) a package containing 26 perfect Everbearing Strawberry plants carefully wrapped to retain moisture and containing complete instructions for setting out and cultivating, for \$2.00 worth of subscriptions, now or renewal. Your own will not count. Subscriptions may be taken at our Special Hard Times rate of \$1.00 for 1 year, \$2.00 for 3 years, \$3.00 for 5 years. You can have as many plants as you like on these terms.

The safe plan is to collect the subscriptions as soon as possible, as the supply of strawberry plants is limited. Your order will be booked and the plants will be sent by mail about the first of May, just at the proper time for setting them out.



STRAIGHT TRIMMING SHEARS

Finest forged shear steel, 8 inches long. Hardened and tempered whole length of blade. Can be ground more and retain their cutting edge longer than any steel-laid shear made. Beautifully finished. Ground and fitted by experts. Adjustable lock nuts. Black japanned handles. Sells regularly for \$1.75. Yours free and postpaid for \$2.00 in Guide subscriptions—not your own.

A GOOD BUTCHER KNIFE

Village Blacksmith product, with their famous quality and guarantee behind it. Will take an edge like a razor. Has a 6-inch blade of hand-wrought steel. Blade set into handle and fastened with two bolsters. A handy knife to have on any farm. Yours free and postpaid for \$1.00 in Guide subscriptions—not your own.



NUPOINT PENCIL

Heavy Nickel-plated Chased Barrel

Exceptional value, strong and durable. Has clip on barrel, and eraser under removable cap. Fitted with leads (sufficient for months of use) which are carried in head of barrel. Barrel all one piece—leads inserted at tip. Retail at \$1.00 or more. Sent you free for sending us one new or renewal subscription (not your own) for The Guide for one year at \$1.00.



AUTOMATIC DRILL

A Goodell-Pratt product, belonging to the same family as "Mr. Punch," their widely advertised drill. A light-weight tool, 10 inches long, finished in dull grey metal. Contains eight graduated drill points, each carried in a separate numbered compartment in the magazine handle, from which they are released, individually as desired, through a hole in the rotating cap. In operating, select the size of point desired, insert in chuck jaws, place where hole is desired and push. Will have a hole through an inch of solid oak in ten seconds with no danger of splitting. One of the handiest and neatest tools you can have about the place. Once you've had one you'd never be without it. Retail regularly at \$2.75. Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 in Guide subscriptions, new or renewal—not your own.

TRAPPING—TANNING—TAXIDERMY

Hides are cheap, but leather is dear. The Guide's new book will show you how you can use, at home, any hides or pelts you have. Here are some of the principal points covered: How to tan calf, kip and harness leather—deer skins for gloves—glove leather from calf, dog, lamb or cat skins—shoe and harness leather—rawhide, etc. It explains how to make bark liquor for tanning, colors for tanning, dark leather, oil dressing and blacking, rubber waterproofing for boots, grain blacking (how made and put on), grain blackened shoe leather, how to loosen fur, hair or wool, how to remove wool and keep it clean. It explains how to make and use the tools needed in tanning, also the nature and action of the ingredients used in tanning. The Guide's new book,

TRAPPING, TANNING AND TAXIDERMY

is a 128-page manual packed with sound, practical information from cover to cover. The above details show what is contained in the tanning section alone. The portions devoted to trapping and taxidermy are just as full. No farm is complete without this handy, practical, money-saving book. Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy is not for sale. We will gladly send you a copy, free and postpaid, however, if you will send us one year Guide subscription (not your own), at our Special Low Price Rate offer of \$1.00 for one year.

GOOD COOKERY FOR FARM HOMES

How often have you looked at some recipe with a longing desire to try it only to find it calls for some rare ingredient not usually found in the average pantry, or else requiring the delicate attention of a trained expert surrounded by the latest devices science has given to cookery. The average farm pantry is stocked with essentials for good cookery. The average farm woman has all the intelligence and skill for it. But the average cook book does not fill her need completely, because it is written with the city woman in mind—the city pantry and the corner store to draw on and city conveniences to work with.

THE COUNTRY COOK

is a book, however, written solely for farm women. The best that science offers in modern cookery is in this book—but it is adapted to the needs, stock and equipment of the farm home. Furthermore, through gifts, contests, correspondence, etc., hundreds of exceptional recipes that have stood the test of country cookery have been gathered together and the choicest selection is incorporated in this book. A third feature of interest, which is particularly important just now, is the attention given to economy in cooking, which is emphasized from cover to cover. The Country Cook is a brand new, 128-page book, well printed and strongly bound. To really appreciate it you must see it. It is not for sale, but we will gladly send you a postpaid copy FREE. Send one new or renewal subscription (not your own) for The Guide for one year at our Special Low Price Rate of \$1.00 for one year and we will send you The Country Cook free and postpaid.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

HUBAM

BECAUSE it gives in one year all the benefits the common clovers do in two, Hubam has become "The World's Greatest New Plant." This is the new annual white sweet clover. In conjunction with The DeGraff Food Company of DeGraff, Ohio, we have grown a large acreage. Unusual opportunity for profit in 1922 by growing Hubam. Seed limited and demand great. Write for booklet and prices on this guaranteed North Dakota grown seed.

AMENIA FARMS, Amenia, North Dakota

\$27

50 ON
Upward TRIAL

American
FULLY
GUARANTEED
CREAM
SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$27.50. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. Johns, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.

For Better Butter

Windsor Dairy Salt

Made in Canada

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

251

CATER'S Wood and Iron Pumps

Will stand more frost pump easier last longer cost less than any pump made. A full line of Gasoline Engines Windmills Water Tanks, etc. kept in stock. Write for catalog G.

Address:
Dept. G.

H. CATER, Brandon, Man.



"Forty-Seventh Annual Statement"

The Standard Bank of Canada

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following Statement of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st January, 1922:—

Cr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Balance forward, January 31st, 1921	\$ 378,643.94
Profits for the year ending January 31st, 1922, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts...	725,014.85
Received from Premium on New Stock issued	148,499.10
Dr.	\$1,252,157.89
Dividend No. 122, paid May 2nd, 1921, at the rate of 14% per annum....	\$ 135,882.67
Dividend No. 123, paid Aug. 1st, 1921, at the rate of 14% per annum....	139,342.20
Dividend No. 124, paid Nov. 1st, 1921, at the rate of 14% per annum....	139,890.38
Dividend No. 125, payable Feb. 1st, 1922, at the rate of 14% per annum	140,000.00
War Tax on Note Circulation	39,549.89
Reserved for Dominion Income Tax	20,000.00
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund	25,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund	200,000.00
Transferred to Contingent Account	300,000.00
Balance carried forward	112,492.75

RESERVE FUND	
Balance forward, January 31st, 1921	\$4,800,000.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	200,000.00
Balance at Credit, January 31, 1922	\$5,000,000.00

GENERAL STATEMENT 31st JANUARY, 1922

LIABILITIES	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 4,720,965.00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date)	\$51,909,455.92
Deposits not bearing interest	13,211,260.75
	65,120,716.67
Dividend No. 125, payable 1st February, 1922	140,000.00
Former Dividends Unclaimed	850.25
Due to Dominion Government	1,166,841.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	233,298.25
Deposits made by other Banks in Canada	2,190,014.83
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	583,816.39
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	21,302.20
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	2,707.51
Capital paid up	4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	5,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	112,492.75
	\$83,293,004.83

ASSETS	
Current coin held by the Bank	\$ 1,750,438.00
Dominion Notes held	10,529,425.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	1,000,000.00
	\$12,279,863.00
Notes of other Banks	846,184.00
Cheques on other Banks	5,151,513.51
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	100,000.00
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,109,437.11
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	9,029,521.96
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian	2,843,643.53
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks not exceeding market value	1,202,475.12
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks	2,809,229.83
	22,592,006.04
	\$35,871,868.04
Other Current Loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)...	45,069,127.90
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	21,302.20
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	86,540.00
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	165,456.71
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	1,810,496.33
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	200,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	68,213.67
	\$83,293,004.85

W. FRANCIS, President.
Toronto, 31st January, 1922.

C. H. EASSON, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Standard Bank of Canada, and the certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on 31st January, 1922, I certify that, in my opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me at another time during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, February 20, 1922.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.,
of Clarkson, Gordon & Milworth, Toronto, Canada.

A Time to Buy Bonds

Assuming that the decline in price of commodities is going to continue and that a permanent level on a lower basis than the present will eventually be established, now is the time to invest in bonds. A bond is a written and definite obligation of the government or corporation issuing it to pay a stipulated amount in cash on a fixed date and to pay a fixed rate of interest on the dates, half-yearly or yearly, provided for in the bond. As prices fall it is natural that there will also be a decline in the prevailing rate of interest, but this will not affect the interest payable on existing bonds, on which interest must be paid at the rate provided for until the bonds mature. By purchasing bonds at the present favorable prices, therefore, the investor can insure an income at the present rate for the life of the bond, which may be anything from a few months up to 40 years or more, according to the bond selected.

An investment in stocks, or anything which represents ownership in plant merchandise or commodities of any kind, is, on the other hand, liable to depreciate in value owing to the decline in prices. Many industrial concerns which were making large profits a year or two ago have had to accept severe losses both by writing down the value of their assets and by the depression which many lines of business have suffered in the last few months. With bonds, this danger is avoided. The holders of stocks in industrial companies may come into their own again when business revives, but the holder of Dominion and provincial government securities is safe in any event.

Following are the latest approximate prices on Victory and War Loan Bonds.

Canadian Victory Bonds, 5 1/2%		
Maturity.	Price.	Yield %.
1922	99.85	5.6
1923	99.70	5.6
1924	99.85	5.74
1927	101.00	5.8
1935	102.65	5.2
1937	99.70	5.52
1937	104.70	5.07

War Loan Bonds, 5%		
Maturity.	Price.	Yield %.
1925	98.00	5.5
1931	98.05	5.28
1937	100.80	4.9

* Payable in American as well as Canadian funds.
Victory Bonds can be obtained in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000; War Loan Bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The interest and principal on the 1937 War Loan Bonds is payable in American as well as Canadian funds.

Keep Up Your Insurance

The most wasteful possible way of saving money in these hard times is to permit a life insurance policy to lapse by non-payment of the premium. Everyone knows that farmers, and many other people, are suffering from a shortage of ready money at the present time but that very fact makes it all the more important that the life insurance on which one's wife and family will have to depend in case of the death of the bread winner should be kept in good standing. To allow a policy to lapse, especially in the earlier years, means the sacrifice of the whole, or a large part, of the premiums already paid, while the discontinuance of a policy at any time will be a serious loss for the dependents of the assured.

Few Deaths in 1921

The year 1921 was a remarkable one in many respects, and it is significant that in this period of business depression and acute unemployment, the death rate was considerably below the average. That, at least, is indicated by the reports of the Canadian life insurance companies, practically every one of which has reported a mortality among its policy holders much below expectations. This of course had a favorable effect upon the profits of the insurance companies, the greater part of which go to those who are insured under participating policies. The low mortality rate of 1921 is one of the features of the report just issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, which recently celebrated its jubilee, having commenced business in 1871. The Sun has life insurance in force amounting to over \$36,000,000 and during 1921 paid to policy holders and their beneficiaries no less than \$11,967,069.



Safeguard Your Valuables before it is too Late

It is not wise to leave money, securities, jewelry, or other valuables unprotected in your home.

Deposit your money in the Bank and your valuables in a Safety Deposit Box. Consult our Manager.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Paid-up Capital and
Reserve Funds
\$40,000,000.00

Woman's Income

Because the average woman doesn't get the opportunity to accumulate capital, she does not always realize the difference between capital and income.

It is wise to consider this point in connection with life insurance. Would a lump sum paid in the possible event of your death, be the wisest and safest form of bequest for you to make? Or would not provision of a regular income every month be better?

A Guaranteed Monthly Income policy in the Mutual Life assures your beneficiary a monthly income as long as she may live. Should she die payments will be continued to her children or heirs until a total of 240 monthly payments have been made.

Write us for our folder.

**The MUTUAL LIFE
of Canada**
WATERLOO, ONTARIO 142

Before Purchasing INVESTMENTS

of any kind, first choose a reputable investment firm. Such a firm of good standing is not only an insurance against the purchase of worthless securities, but its broad and valuable experience is a valuable aid in the selection of the right type of securities to suit individual requirements.

We invite correspondence.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
Established 1883
WINNIPEG

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion
Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**
Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Guide Classified ads. are money
makers.

Farmers and the Income Tax

The resolution adopted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers at their recent convention in Regina, asking that a change be made in the federal income tax regulations, so as to permit a farmer to be assessed for income tax on his average income for three years, instead of taking each year separately, is one that should be brought forcibly to the attention of parliament. A similar resolution was passed by the U.F.A. convention two years ago, and the principle is so obviously in accordance with justice, that it is difficult to see on what grounds the request could be refused.

How it Works

How the present system works out may be seen by a comparison of the income taxes paid by a farmer and, for example, a man earning a regular salary. Assume for the purposes of the illustration that both are married men without children. The farmer makes a profit the first year of \$1,000; the second year he has a loss of \$500, and the third year he is fortunate enough to make \$5,500. In the three years he has made a total income of \$6,000. The first and second years he pays no income tax; the third year he pays \$152.25. The salaried man on the other hand has a steady income of \$2,000 a year—\$6,000 in the three years. The first \$2,000 of income of a married man being exempt he pays no income tax whatever, although the farmer with the same average income has been taxed \$152.25.

In Britain and U.S.

In the British income tax system, assessment on the three-year average is permitted, not only in the case of farmers but for income arising from business generally. The United States Congress has also recognized this principle to a limited extent by amending the federal income tax law so as to permit a farmer to deduct losses of one year from profits of the next. This, however, does not fully remedy the injustice. In the case above quoted it would only mean that in the third year the farmer would be taxed upon an income of \$5,000, the tax in that case for a married man without children, being \$126.

The number of farmers who will pay income tax this year on their 1921 income will unfortunately be very small. This, however, should not lessen interest in getting the act improved in every possible manner. Perhaps one of the new Progressive members of parliament will make a name for himself by championing the cause of the farmers in this respect. If one of them could suggest to the government an income tax form that would enable an ordinary honest farmer to show his actual income he would be a benefactor to the human race.

Standard Bank Report

The annual report of the Standard Bank of Canada, recently made public, shows that institution to be in a particularly flourishing condition. Deposits at the end of the year exceeded \$65,000,000 and current loans and discounts were a little over \$45,000,000. Net profits for the year were \$725,014, and after paying a dividend of 14 per cent. the bank was able to add a substantial amount to the reserve fund, which now stands at \$5,000,000, the paid-up capital being \$4,000,000.

Co-operation in Britain

In their recent book on the Consumers' Co-operative Movement, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb state that the British Co-operative Movement now enrolls three-sevenths of all the families in the country, that in 1920 it supplied goods and services to the value of more than \$1,250,000,000, that it directs a capital exceeding \$500,000,000 and is growing very much faster than the population.

Notice has been sent out by E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary, that entries will be received for the Calgary Bull Sale up to March 4, and for the Spring Horse Show till March 18. Prize list, rules and entry forms for these events to be held at Calgary, April 4 to 8, are now ready and may be obtained by writing to Mr. Richardson for same.

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Gopher Control

The Advantages of Calcium Cyanide Flakes over Other Agents Previously Used—By George E. Sanders, Entomologist in Charge of Insecticide Investigations

IN a general way different groups in the animal kingdom seem to respond to different poisons in a different manner. The insects, fortunately for the human inhabitants of the globe, are particularly susceptible to the action of the very common and cheap element arsenic. The pig and several others of the higher animals, on the other hand, are particularly resistant to the action of arsenic. Most of the mammals are very susceptible to the action of strychnine, while some of the gallinaceous birds are scarcely affected by doses of strychnine that would kill mammals dozens of times heavier than they themselves.

Men have for a long time been familiar with the action of even the mildest of gases, or what might be termed only slight derangements in the normal atmosphere, on the group of animals known as rodents, to which gophers, squirrels, rats and mice belong.

Mice and rats are carried into mines, front line trenches in battle, factories and all places where there is danger from foul air or noxious gases. The rodents will give warning, by squealing and becoming excited, of any derangement in the atmosphere before man has any suspicion that the air he is breathing is not normal.

Knowing the susceptibility of rodents to gases and coupling with this the burrowing habit of many of the group, it is only natural to presume that poisonous gases should be very effective in their control.

In the past the most general method used in controlling gophers has been poisoning with grain soaked in, or coated with strychnine. In addition, a certain proportion have been controlled by trapping and shooting. Trapping is, of course, slow and not practical over large areas. Shooting takes time and does not appeal to all. Strychnine poisoned grain is probably the cheapest method of control in spite of the high cost of strychnine, but it is most effective only for a short time in the spring, after the gophers emerge from their hibernating quarters and before vegetation starts. After the grass starts every farmer knows how much poorer kill he gets from poisoned grain. Instructions for using poisoned grain always call for it to be thrown down the burrow. In practice the farmer contends that the gopher running in and out of the burrow will cover the grain before he gets a chance to eat it and, contrary to instructions, scatters it about the opening of the burrow where it is a menace to other wild animals and to domestic animals.

The Cheapest Formula

There are numerous formulas for strychnine poisoned grain which need not be referred to here, but while on the subject of poisoned grain, it may be mentioned that in July, 1921, the writer tested the following at Souris, Manitoba. Oat chop, 100 lbs.; white arsenic, 25 lbs.; salt, 25 lbs.; water to make a mash. Samples of this were given to numerous farmers who reported variously on it. Some reported a fair kill; and some no kill. Undoubtedly some gophers were killed by the mixture at a season when they do not readily take to baits, and as this mixture is infinitely cheaper than strychnine poisoned grain, it should be of value for spring poisoning before the grass starts.

Occasional negligence in the spring, or a batch of poisoned grain that for some reason does not kill properly, has led to the search for a summer control that can be relied upon. In circular No. 20 of the Montana Experimental Station, Bozeman, Prof. M. Herrick, Spaulding records experiments with carbon bisulphide, and states that the material is effective in the control of gophers and prairie dogs. He recommends pouring the liquid carbon bisulphide over balls of cotton-batting and inserting these into the mouth of the burrow. Carbon bisulphide gas volatilizes rapidly from the liquid and is much heavier than air. Carbon bisul-

phide is inflammable and to man it is intoxicating in small doses and fatal in moderate doses.

Following up the idea of using poison gas, Mr. A. Kelsall, assistant in insecticide investigations in the entomological branch, tested the gas liberated from liquid chlorine on gophers at Carlyle, Sask., in 1920. Mr. Kelsall found that liberating one-tenth of a pound of liquid chlorine down a gopher burrow quickly killed all of the gophers contained. The experiments with liquid chlorine were continued by the writer at Souris, Man., in 1921.

Chlorine gas is very corrosive and much more dangerous than is carbon bisulphide. It destroys the lung tissue when inhaled and predisposes to tuberculosis, as the experiences of many in the Great War testify. The cumbersome container, in which it is necessary to put chlorine for transportation, is another great objection to its use.

Gopher cartridges, the main product of which, when exploded, was sulphur dioxide, were tested as were a number of home-made cartridges made by combining sulphur with potassium chlorate and which, when ignited, gave off sulphur dioxide. These tests were carried on on a dry, sandy knoll and the kill of gophers was not satisfactory. The results might have been different had the soil been less permeable.

Prussic Acid Gas

Attempts were made to combine various salts of cyanide with acid forming materials in the hope that such a gas as sulphur dioxide would liberate the cyanide in the form of prussic acid gas. These combinations revealed nothing either cheap or effective but among the samples of cyanide was a flake calcium cyanide which was finally tested in the following manner: An iron kitchen spoonful, or between two and two and one-half ounces, of the cyanide flakes was placed down the gopher burrow; a few weeds stuffed into the entrance; and the entrance covered with earth. It was found that the prussic or hydrocyanic acid was rapidly liberated from these flakes, and the gophers as effectively controlled by it as by chlorine or carbon bisulphide.

Tests on very badly infested areas and on dry, sandy land showed that the calcium cyanide flakes put down the burrows at the rate of two to two and a half ounces per burrow, destroyed practically every gopher in the area treated. In one lot of 62 burrows none were opened in 48 hours, and in another lot of 69 burrows only two were opened at the end of twenty-four hours. Calcium cyanide flakes are grayish black in color, about 1-32 of an inch thick, and quarter to half-inch in diameter. They remain quite dry in ordinary air and when brought in contact with the earth they give off their gas very rapidly. The flakes are made in electric furnaces at Niagara Falls, Ontario, and are marketed under the name of Rodent Extirminator.

Calcium cyanide flakes come in closed tins and may be carried about a field by a man with perfect safety. A long handled iron spoon, the bowl of which holds from two to two and a half ounces, is the best instrument for distributing the poison, which should be placed as far down the burrow as the handle of the spoon will permit. A handful of weeds should be placed in the entrance of the burrow and they covered with earth.

The gas from cyanide flakes is probably more deadly than any of the others described but, handling it in the ordinary way in a bucket and with a spoon, the operator scarcely notices the gas at all; whereas when using liquid chlorine the operator must not for a moment get to the leeward of the escaping fumes. Care should be taken, however, in storing the flakes. They should be kept in a very tightly closed container, and in a well ventilated outbuilding. Otherwise, the flakes might not only waste their strength but might be dangerous to men or animals.

Continued on Page 19

The Grain Growers' Guide

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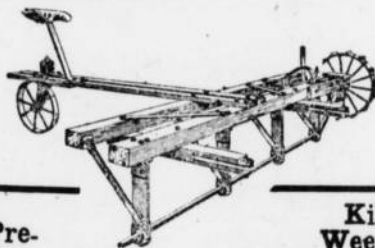
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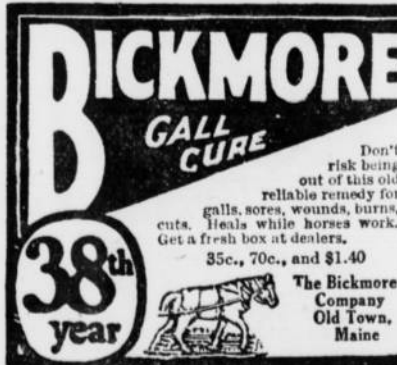
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Calculating Farm Machinery Depreciation

Some time ago The Guide published a question from an Alberta subscriber as follows: What would it be worth per acre for the use of a 14-inch gang plow to keep it in repair in stony ground? The reply given was as under:

A.—The party renting the plow should at least pay sufficient to cover ordinary interest and depreciation charges. Assuming the gang plow cost \$150, the average value would be approximately \$75, and the interest on this at eight per cent. would be \$6.00 annually. The average depreciation is shown by the best records available as seven per cent., or in other words, the average life of a gang plow is fourteen years. This would give an annual depreciation charge on the original cost of the gang plow of \$10.50; the total annual charge for interest and depreciation would then be \$16.50. Assuming 80 acres is the average amount plowed per year the charge would be about .20¢. This seems a fair charge if nothing but interest and depreciation is desired. If the owner wishes to make some profit the charge per acre could be increased.

Another subscriber raises some question as to the method of cost accounting which has been employed. Who gets the interest and depreciation on farm equipment? This subscriber in dealing with our reply submits the following questions:

You have charged off seven per cent. annually for depreciation, but this amount is not returned to the farmer in cash, nor does he receive interest on it, and the total depreciation is just sufficient to replace plow when worn out. As no part of the purchase price is returned to the farm in any form, I believe that interest should be charged on the full purchase price.

A year ago the bank manager in my town tried to persuade me that depreciation should be calculated as follows:

Original value of implement, \$100.
Rate of depreciation 10 per cent.
First years depreciation \$10.00.
Second year, value \$90; depreciation \$9.00.
Third year, value \$81.00; depreciation \$8.10.
And so on indefinitely.

A Fuller Statement

When a farmer invests money in machinery, work horses or farm equipment of any sort, he knows that the machines or work horses will gradually wear out, and that the value of the investment will gradually decrease. He also knows that he is not receiving interest on the money invested in the same way as if he loaned the money at a certain rate of interest or placed it in a savings bank account. There is no question, however, but that in time the value of horses or machinery will practically disappear. The question is where has the value gone and is it a loss to the owner?

If the machine or horse has been efficiently used the amount invested will be returned to the owner through the income for the services of the horse or machine. If the work horses and machinery were used in producing wheat, the return for the wheat will include the interest and depreciation on them.

Since horses and machinery wear out on the average in a certain number of years, we may say that the depreciation is at a certain rate. The rate, of course, will vary with different machines and with individual animals. The depreciation may then be calculated, at the rate decided upon, on the first value or highest value of the thing under consideration. If the rate were used on the depreciated value each year, it is evident that theoretically it would never wear out, as only a certain part of what was left would be deducted annually. The principle would be the same as trying to completely dispose of an apple by dividing it into halves and then repeating this process of halving indefinitely—the apple would never entirely disappear, likewise a machine would never become entirely valueless, if only a certain per cent. of it was taken away each year.

Calculating depreciation at a certain rate of the first value is the same as deducting a fixed amount in dollars each

year. For example, if a machine cost \$100 and the rate of depreciation is 10 per cent., the sum of \$10 would be deducted each year. This would be the same as deciding, without considering the rate of depreciation, that at the end of the first year it would be worth \$90, and at the end of the second year \$80, and so on. Since the machine is depreciating each year, its actual value is decreasing and the annual interest charge is also lower. With the rate the same over a series of years the average value is approximately one-half of the first value, or, in other words, \$50 for a machine worth originally \$100.

To be more exact in calculating interest charges the average value is half the value at the beginning of the first year plus half of the value at the beginning of the last year or \$55 in case of the \$100 machine. The first year the investment is \$100; in one year it has fallen to \$90. The \$10 difference is due to the wear and tear of the machine while it is in use. The third year the value would be \$70, the fourth year \$60 and so on until the tenth year when its value would be \$10; adding the various valuation for the ten years we get a total of \$550 and dividing this by ten, we arrive at an average value of \$55. This average is the same as that secured by adding the first value to the last value and dividing by two. Interest calculated on the sum of \$55 at the current rate of interest gives the annual average interest charge.

If the interest charge for any particular year is desired, the value at the beginning of this particular year should be taken and the interest calculated on this at the current rate. The depreciation very likely is not actually uniform from year to year, but for making estimates it must be assumed equal throughout the life of the machine. If efficiently used the purchase price of the machine, work horse or any piece of equipment is returned to the purchaser through the additional returns which the machine or horse enables the owner to get for his crops, livestock or livestock products. Interest on the investment is returned to him in a similar manner. Although interest and depreciation on investments in farm operating equipment is not returned to the farmer as a definite and specific payment, it is none the less true that he receives it, if he is operating his farm at a profit or even at cost.

Remedy for Loose Smut

Q.—In the spring of 1920 I purchased 20 bushels of Dr. Saunders' Early Red Fife wheat. This was sown on 20 acres of summerfallow and yielded over 30 bushels to the acre. But there was quite a lot of loose smut in the wheat when it headed out. That is something new to us here. I had treated the seed to formaldehyde in the usual way. I had 250 acres of Marquis wheat that had no smut of any kind. What is the best remedy for loose head smut? I would like to grow this Fife wheat if I can kill the smut.—J.A.R.

A.—Loose smut is a very different disease than the covered smut of wheat. The infection takes place during the summertime while the plants are in blossom. The spore or germ of the smut disease is carried by the wind and lodges in the wheat blossom where it remains as the wheat grain develops. Thus the germ of the smut disease is enveloped in the wheat grain. When such grain is planted the smut disease develops in the heads of the plant. The smutted masses break up, the spores blow away and infect new fields, leaving the bare stem on the old wheat plants where the head should have been. Because of this method of propagation, it is necessary to use a more rigorous treatment than would be the case with the ordinary smut. Experiments have been conducted for years to determine the best method of killing the smut germ within the seed, without killing the germ of the wheat itself. A method known as the Jensen Modified Hot Water treatment has been developed as a result of these experiments. This consists in soaking the wheat grain four hours in water at about 70 degrees, and then putting it into water which is kept at 129 degrees, and leaving it for ten minutes, after which it is poured out and dried. You can readily see that it would be difficult to treat any large quantity of seed by this method, but that seed so treated will produce a smut-free crop. For that reason the method

can be handled in a practical way by treating just a few bushels with which to grow your own seed. For example, treat ten bushels with smut to plant ten acres, and thus grow smut-free seed to plant your main field the following year.

To conduct the treatment proceed as follows: Place about one bushel of wheat in a sack; put water in a wash tub sufficient to wet all of the wheat; dip the wheat in this water and leave it four hours. Provide another tub or wash boiler with water that has been warmed. Use a dairy thermometer inserted through a cork as a floating thermometer to determine the temperature. Add hot water until the temperature reaches 129 degrees. Set the sack of wheat into the warm water and leave it for ten minutes, occasionally adding enough hot water to keep the temperature maintained at 129 degrees. After ten minutes remove the bag of wheat and pour it on the floor to dry. The object of the first soaking is to permit the heat from the warm water to penetrate the grain. It is not necessary to keep the temperature at exactly 70 degrees, but it should be about the temperature of an ordinary living-room. The warm water temperature, however, is quite important, and care should be used to keep it from varying a great deal, as a temperature much higher than 129 degrees would kill the wheat, while a temperature much lower than that would fail to kill the smut. This smut treatment is effective with loose smut of barley and incidentally is a great help in ridding seed of such diseases as anthracnose and black end.

Red Fife and Marquis

Q.—I should be pleased if you would kindly give me your ideas in connection with Red Fife wheat as compared with Marquis. There are a number of farmers in this district who are of the opinion that Red Fife would give them much better returns than they are obtaining from Marquis. Personally I am of the opinion that it would be a mistake to replace the Marquis with Red Fife on account of the lateness in maturity, making the Fife all the more susceptible to rust damage.—E.G.W.

A.—The average yields of Marquis and Red Fife at Saskatoon during a period of eleven years have been identical. The chief advantage which the Marquis has over the Red Fife is its earlier maturity and its ability to hold its seed. The chief disadvantage which it has is its short straw. Red Fife still has a place on the lighter lands where Marquis does not make enough straw to be convenient to handle. This would also be true of lands that are somewhat worn out, or for any other reason do not produce a convenient straw length when sown to Marquis. The Red Fife is more susceptible to rust than the Marquis because of its later maturity. Neither of them are rust resistant.

The dairy cow cannot stand to be out in the cold, and when she becomes so cold that she humps up, you may be sure that her milk production will be short for several milkings. The dairy cow cannot withstand cold or damp weather as well as the beef animal. The reason for this is that the beef animal stores fat on its back and this fat acts as a blanket to keep the fat stock warm, whereas the dairy cow puts the fat she produces in the pail.

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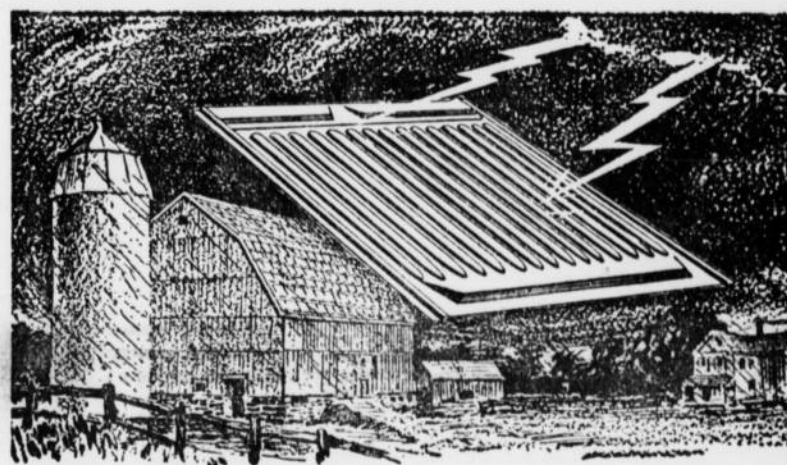
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A Community Breeding Centre

Creelman Farmers Capitalize Their Ability to Work in Unison—Start Made With High-class Stock—By J. E. Rayner

DUE to the adverse weather conditions which prevailed in many sections, and to the calamitous fall in the prices of farm produce, the farmers' position is anything but an enviable one this year. Whatever may be the causes for the condition, I think it can be safely said that we must look largely within ourselves for the means of solving our difficulties. The price of grain and livestock is very low, and in many cases the cost of preparing the product has exceeded its market value. It would appear that our objective must be to lessen the cost of production by establishing a proper balance between grain and livestock on our farms and to increase the market value of our produce by improving its quality.

The improvement of the average quality of farm produce in any one district is a very attainable possibility. The following account of the success of the Creelman Agricultural Society in establishing community breeding of livestock furnishes concrete evidence of this. It is encouraging to note that this forward step was taken by an agricultural society, for such work comes very properly within the function of an agricultural society. It is evidence that some of our societies conceive it as their mission to help to solve the agricultural difficulties of the district they serve. It is also evidence that the range of the activities of agricultural societies has greatly increased in recent years.

The directorate of the Creelman Agricultural Society caught the vision and notified its members that the matter of taking up community breeding would be discussed at its annual meeting in December of 1920. The members favored the scheme and a committee was selected to investigate the matter, with the result that community breeding was established with Berkshire hogs and Shorthorn cattle.

The Berkshire Club

Eighteen members joined the Berkshire Club on the following plan: Pure-bred Berkshire sows bred to high-class sires were to be purchased by the society at around \$100 each, these to be divided among the members by lot. Each member drawing a sow was to give his note for or pay in cash \$70, and agree to return two young sows of the first litter and one of the second litter to the society. Each member not receiving a sow was to pay \$35 and to receive two spring sows eight weeks old, he also agreeing to return two young sows to the society.

ty from the first litter. Any new member may receive two young sows by the payment of \$35 and the return of two young sows from the first litter, as already described. When all farmers who wish have joined, the sows coming to the society will be sold and the proceeds used to pay off indebtedness on the society's grounds and buildings.

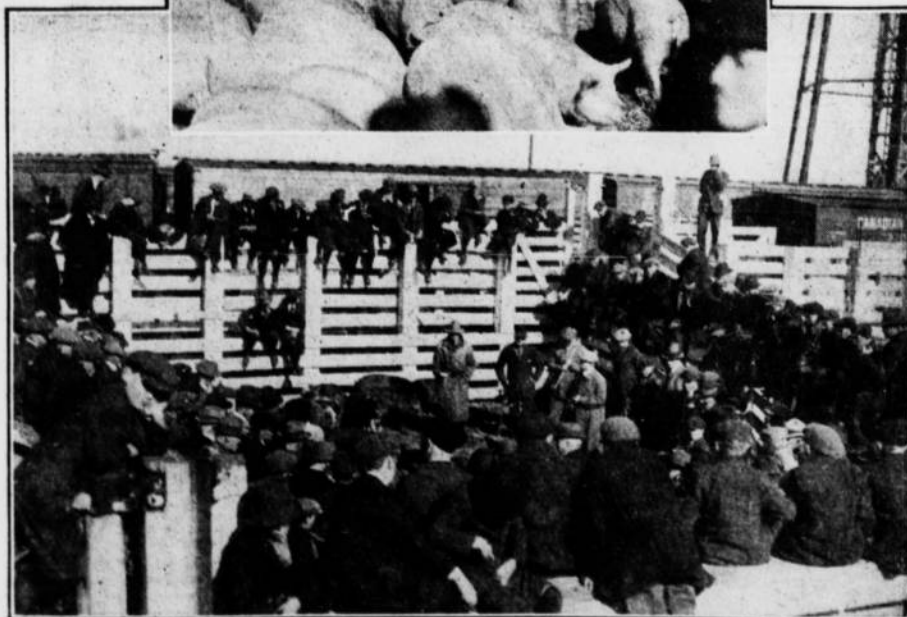
Nine sows of excellent breeding were purchased at a total cost of \$950. Only half the members received bred sows; the others secured two young sows each from the 1921 litters of the nine. The litters from the nine sows gave an average of six pigs, and all the young boars were sold without difficulty through the society at \$16 each. Two of the members of the club own pure-bred boars, which are used by the other members. The breeding, registration, etc., is controlled by the society, and care will be taken to prevent inbreeding.

The Shorthorn Club

Eighteen members joined the Shorthorn Club. A committee was appointed to purchase heifers. Twenty-four, ranging in age from two and a half to five years, were secured, at an average cost laid down at Creelman of \$185.81. The majority of these were secured from good herds in Manitoba. Six of the members took two each, the others one each. As with the pigs, the heifers were drawn by lot. Each member was required to give a lien note for the amount of his purchase, and these notes were used as collateral by the society to borrow money from the bank. The notes were made payable November 1, 1921. As a herd bull, the society purchased Marshal's Butterfly, a 1,600-pound roan, bred by the University of Saskatchewan and sired by Marshal's Heir. This bull is owned by the society, members being charged a service fee of \$5.00, and non-members, \$15.

It is hoped that within a year or so there will be sufficient progeny to justify the society in holding a sale at Creelman. To finance the entire proposition, a loan of \$4,000 was obtained from the bank, and \$2,000 from a local citizen.

The members of the agricultural society have supported the movement staunchly. Plans for the future include the formation of a Holstein Club. This would probably have been gotten under way this fall had crop returns not been so disappointing. The directors feel that the movement so far has been exceedingly successful. Each and every individual feels that the prosperity of the community depends considerably upon the livestock industry being placed upon a more



Above—Members of the Oak Lake Club and their first prize winning hogs. With the boys on the right-hand end of the line are Premier Norris, R. C. Naylor, manager of the local branch of the Merchants Bank, which advanced the loans to the boys, and Hon. George Malcolm, minister of agriculture.
Below—Members of the Manitoba Boys' and Girls' Clubs who engaged in the 1921 pig-feeding competition watching their hogs being auctioned off by Premier Norris.

stable foundation, and they see in community breeding a sane and mutually helpful plan of accomplishing this.

Benefits from Community Breeding

Community breeding has certain well-defined values to a community and to the individuals who adopt it. Some of the more important are:

1. Greater progress can be made in the improvement of livestock by the breeders following systematically a well thought out plan under the direction of the organization.

2. Because of the production of large numbers of uniform animals in a community-breeding centre, buyers from outside districts will be attracted and will buy in larger quantities.

3. On the public markets, car loads of livestock, uniform in type, color, breeding, etc., will bring better prices than lots of mixed colors and mixed breeding.

4. Through the combined strength of the members, sires of a higher class can be brought within the financial range of the breeders.

5. Greater use can be made of a good sire, because he can be retained for a much longer period by exchanging from one group to another, thereby avoiding inbreeding. This also obviates the expense of buying new sires every few years.

Practical demonstrations of the benefits of community breeding may be found in many of the older parts of the continent. It is simply sensible co-operation applied to the raising of livestock. In establishing the movement, difficulties are encountered, but none of these are insurmountable. Once established it may have a very far-reaching effect for good on the agriculture of the community. It is refreshing in these perplexing times to see a group of men with the courage to adopt a new idea and with the faith to join hands in striving for its practical adoption and success. Other agricultural societies and similar rural organizations would be well advised to follow the lead of the Creelman Agricultural Society in this matter.

Grain in Rows

Q.—I have a small plot of land one acre in extent which I use for growing seed plots, and which this year has to be fallowed. It is barley stubble at present. I should like to try out the intertillage system on one half of this and fallow the other half in the usual way so that I could compare the two next year. Please send me particulars of this method.—J.R.T.

A.—Seeding grain in rows as a substitute for the summerfallow can be done by stopping up part of the holes in the drill, thus leaving a space between the rows for cultivation. For example, with a ten foot drill you could stop the first two holes, leave the next three open, stop the next four, leave the next two open and stop the last two. This enables you to turn the drill without inconvenience leaving a space of the same width between each group. Two of the groups will be three row, and the third will be two row. This scheme can be varied a little according to the number of holes in the drill.

The drill would be set to sow exactly the same as if none of the holes were stopped up. For example, if you are usually in the habit of sowing two bushels of oats per acre, set the drill to sow two bushels. Since about half of the holes are stopped up, you will actually use a little less than one bushel of seed per acre.

If you prefer to have the seed in double rows, the method would be the same.

The land is prepared the same as you would prepare potato ground or corn ground by plowing, cultivating or dragging sufficient to make a firm seed bed. Cultivation is done with an ordinary corn cultivator run straddle of the rows. If you have no riding cultivator you can use an ordinary garden scuffler for a small plot of this kind.

Get rid of the horns when they are just appearing through the calf's head. Use caustic potash, but do not let it get on the bare hands or in sook-sook's eyes.

Buying an unknown farm while it is covered with snow is like buying a pig in a bag.

Novel Scheme of Drought Insurance

New South Wales Devises a Comprehensive Plan for Dealing With Fodder Conservation—By A. C. Cummings

IN the last drought a few years ago the state of New South Wales lost 10,000,000 sheep. The loss at the lowest value ran into \$75,000,000.

To prevent a recurrence—for sections of New South Wales are always more or less subject to droughts—the pastoralists, with the aid of the labor government, have just devised a novel scheme of fodder conservation based on a system of drought insurance. The scheme has some novel features worthy of the consideration of farmers everywhere.

Agricultural experts worked it out and it is at the time of writing undergoing final revision for submission to the state parliament. At first a conference of the various interests was held in Sydney and a general committee appointed which included the experts. This committee drafted the scheme and found many difficulties in the way. Business men, consulted on the financial aspect, shook their heads. But in the end all difficulties were overcome, and in its final form it is said that the scheme is one of the best of its kind so far devised.

The chief points may be summarized in this fashion: A board of six members is to be created, five representing the pastoral industry, the financial interests and the chamber of commerce, and one the nominee of the government. Power to control the whole of the drought insurance will be given this body by act of the state legislature. The state will be divided into 10 or 12 districts and local committees set up in each, working in co-operation with the central board.

The central board's chief work will be the conservation of fodder. To carry out this work it will establish storage depots wherever it thinks them necessary, and will purchase and store in these depots from time to time. Farmers will be guaranteed a price for their fodder and will be encouraged to grow crops of various kinds and sell to the board. When the fodder is needed it will be sold at a price—plus handling and interest charges and a fair rate of profit—which is intended ultimately to make the scheme self-supporting. In five years it is assumed it will be on a sound financial basis.

The financial side of the scheme will be based on the issue of three or four classes of bonds which will bear interest and be free of income tax. The board will sell the bonds and pastoralists generally will be expected to purchase them. The government has undertaken to find pound for pound in respect to the amount the pastoralists contribute in this way. Growers of fodder may accept payment in bonds, and when they need to buy fodder in drought time these bonds will be accepted in payment. Another class of bond will be prepared exclusively for the ordinary investor and will bear no special privileges but a fair rate of interest.

In brief, the idea is that in good seasons fodder will be bought at a cheap price, stored against a season of drought and sold when prices for it are highest and there is a tremendous demand. The fodder will, of course, be sold in the ordinary market from year to year, but there will always be a sufficient reserve to tide over a drought. Altogether, until the scheme is in full working order it is anticipated that the government and the sheep farmers between them will have to find approximately \$25,000,000 for the first five years. After that will come the return on the money and the financial permanence of the scheme.

So heartily has the plan commended itself to sheep farmers that those of southern Queensland, which also occasionally suffers from drought, are anxious to join. Arrangements will probably be made for co-operation between the two states along this line.

A characteristic comment on the project appears in a Sydney newspaper from a well-known pastoralist who sums it up in this way: "The government deserves a lot of credit for tackling such a huge problem as that of drought, which in New South Wales has caused such terrific losses to sheep farmers and others in the past. If the scheme goes

through it will place the state ahead of any other country in the world, I believe, in the matter of insuring the farmer against one of the worst foes he has to contend with. It is a question too big for party differences or for politics, and it is gratifying to see that although we have a farmers' political party in this state a Labor government is big enough to do what is necessary to help them. It means a big development of our natural resources and a prevention of "slumps" such as follow upon bad seasons in every agricultural country. Not many people realize as they should that New South Wales loses from 50 to 100 million dollars in a season of heavy drought. And it is a loss that is largely preventable. This plan of buying fodder when it is cheap and storing against the day it will be needed, then selling it at a fair price, is the best thing I have seen done for the Australian farmer yet, and I have no doubt the idea could be availed of in other countries suffering from any other disability like drought."

It is considered possible that when the fodder conservation is in full working order it may be extended to the conservation of water, the other great lack the Australian agriculturist has to face.

Gopher Control

Continued from Page 16

In cost, per gopher killed or burrow treated, flake cyanide approaches poisoned grain more closely than any of the other gases tried.

Like all of the other gases it is as efficient in the summer as in the spring, whereas poisoned grain is definitely less efficient after the grass starts than before. In effectiveness, flake cyanide is apparently equal to chlorine and from the writer's experience it is superior to carbon bisulphide and safer than both if properly handled.

While flake cyanide is new as a gopher poison, it is the opinion of the writer, from the trials conducted, that it will prove an invaluable adjunct to poisoned grain for use during the summer and for use in pasture fields where there is danger to stock since after a couple of days the residue from the flake cyanide is harmless. Whether it will substitute poisoned grain for spring

work is a question that time alone can answer, but we are sure that in certain locations and circumstances the farmer will find flake cyanide a boon in gopher control.

Barley for Eastern Saskatchewan

Q.—What would be the best variety of barley to grow in this district, eastern Saskatchewan? We have plenty of rainfall as a rule and the barley we are using is inclined to lodge. Is Bark's Barley a good variety?—J.R.D.

A.—Judging by results at Saskatchewan Agricultural College, the Hannechen barley is the leader for your conditions. The Hannechen is a two rowed variety, white in color and usually makes a very plump, nice sample. The straw stands up better than the ordinary six-rowed or Manchurian type.

Bark's barley is a good variety of six-rowed barley having erect heads, and being well adapted to a hot, dry period during the latter part of June and July. It is similar to the California Common or Coast barley which is grown quite generally in the valley of California. The beards are somewhat harsh and the grains retain some of them after threshing. There is very little experimental data on this barley, but it is said to do well in southern Alberta.

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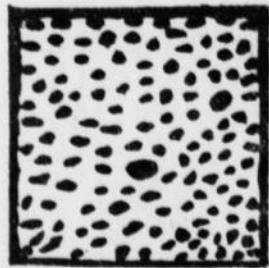
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Lady Dainty, Dept. G. - Toronto

The Countrywoman

Effective Work of Red Cross

LAST summer an appeal was made to the people of Canada to strengthen the membership of the Red Cross society to enable it to carry on what was to be known as its "peace time policy." Now that the year has moved round to the winter season and conventions of the Red Cross have been held in each of the three prairie provinces we may judge now to some extent the effectiveness and the value of the peace time policy of this organization, which has as its primary aim the easing of human misery and pain. The reports given at such conventions are important, in that they write into history the exact accomplishment of the year's work.

The results of the membership campaign were very gratifying and particularly so in Western Canada where a membership of over 100,000 is now enrolled.

There are some features of Red Cross activity which have become so fixed as part and parcel of the work that they will be readily understood though just named in passing. In this class may be put a large part of the work which has been left as a legacy of war times, the looking after soldiers who are still in hospital suffering from the effects of war injury, the providing of comforts, recreation and hospitality for the men. It is a great comfort to those who are anxious to know of some provision being made for these men that there is a central organization such as the Red Cross making an effort to see that this work continues. Manitoba has conducted a home at Winnipeg beach, where, during the last season, over three hundred convalescent military men were given a holiday. The War Service Department acts in an auxiliary capacity to government departments or voluntary organizations in extending a "helping hand" to ex-service men or dependents whose distress is the result of illness. During the year, in each one of the provinces, a very large number of cases have been handled and assisted by giving direct aid or putting the men in touch with the proper authorities.

The Red Cross has a national organization ready at any time to deal with disaster. This year they have a woman in charge of this work whose duty it will be to perfect the organization in charge of this feature of the work. Nurses are enrolled who would be willing to serve in cases of emergency.

True to its program for peace time the nursing service in Canada has been greatly strengthened by the Red Cross. Outpost stations have been opened up in the outlying districts. Manitoba now has four of these nursing outpost stations with a nurse in charge, whose duty is to patrol her territory, caring for the sick and injured. Manitoba has also made an attempt along an entirely new line, and the Red Cross, working in conjunction with the government and the Winnipeg Medical Society, has placed a mobile medical man in these unorganized districts. Alberta has also extended the nursing service and opened up one new station during the year. Accommodation of 48 beds in five different hospitals has also been provided. In Saskatchewan four outpost hospitals were established and Robsart hospital re-opened. Reports show that the number of patients in these outpost hospitals is steadily increasing.

A special feature of the work in Saskatchewan has been the assistance given to the blind. A survey was made of the province and it was found that there were 290 cases properly enrolled.

Saskatchewan has given a very strong lead to Junior Red Cross work, and has a membership of over 30,000 Juniors. The development of Junior work has been one of the most outstanding peace time efforts of the whole Dominion. In Saskatchewan, "at the close of the last year of this division, 100 cases of crippled children, or others requiring treatment had been reported to the committee. At the close of this year the number had increased to 400, thus very closely approaching the estimate of one new case a day, made a year ago." In addition to this very practi-

cal work in the mitigation of suffering by assisting to make twisted little bodies straight and healthy there has been an educational effort through the Juniors for the improvement of health and the prevention of disease. The Juniors are taking great interest in the Red Cross crusade for better health. In Saskatchewan a dental service for children was provided. Two motor cars were fitted and placed in the field with fully qualified dentists in charge. Many difficulties and unforeseen obstacles had to be overcome, but this service which became effective in September is accomplishing splendid results.

Quebec Women Want Franchise

It is interesting to women in the other provinces of Canada where the franchise has already been won to watch the struggle for the extension of the franchise in Quebec.

Quite recently a delegation of 150 women waited upon the Quebec government and presented petitions asking for the right to vote in provincial matters. There were over 80 petitions and resolutions from various parts of the pro-

Build Me a Country Garden

By Ethel M. Isaac

Build me a country garden,
Where my longing heart can rest,
Still as the evening shadows,
That rise from the glowing west.

Make me a song of summer,
Soft as the morning breeze,
Kind as a kiss of sunshine,
Sweet as a world at peace.

Build me a humble cottage,
With love for the corner stone,
Then let me cease to wander,
And live for love alone.

vinces. The women who presented the petitions were mostly from Montreal, but represented many different groups of women—there were social leaders, representatives from almost every religious body, women who had done well in war work, those prominent in civic reform and in charitable works and leaders in educational work in the province.

As far as direct results are concerned the delegation served to make it very plain that the government and a great majority of the legislators are opposed to extending the franchise. The delegation was given a most courteous reception. Premier Taschereau stated in no uncertain way that he was personally opposed to the petition. He based his opposition on the argument that the women of the countries where the Latin spirit prevails had not been granted this right and the women of Quebec who were imbued with the Latin spirit were unwise to seek it. The Premier made it plain that the government would take no official stand on the question, as both the cabinet and the legislature are divided on the matter.

Leading women of the delegation spoke in support of the petition and endeavored to break down some of the arguments which were advanced in opposition. Lady Drummond, who has been in England for the last few years and is rather well acquainted with the struggle for the vote in the Old Lands, said that she did not see how politics could be separated from the home, the true woman's sphere, and that women could co-operate to advantage with the men to see that homes and women are safeguarded. In concluding, Lady Drummond remarked: "Always until the end of time the greatest pride of women will be to be mothers of men, and we believe that we shall be better mothers of men and our sons better citizens when you men have made our citizenship a reality."

It is rather difficult to understand the strong opposition to the granting of the franchise on the ground that politics will take women out of the home. We wish that women of Western Canada might have the opportunity of

assuring Quebec that the intelligent interest of women in their homes and family had made them take an interest in public affairs and that the home has been helped and strengthened by the woman's wider interest.

The delegation went away in a very good mood. Hon. Mr. Nichol asked the women not to be discouraged by the premier's attitude, and he advised them to keep up their educational campaign to educate the mass of the people to their viewpoint of the question. Henry Miles, a member of the legislature, is ready to bring in a bill covering the subject, but judging from the comment in eastern papers it is a foregone conclusion that the bill will be defeated.

A Wave of Dress Forms

We have heard of many different kinds of waves, heat waves and even permanent waves, but this last week we read of an entirely new kind of a wave—a wave of dress forms. According to the Farmers' Wife, published in St. Paul, Ohio and Indiana have been inundated by a regular wave of dress forms during the year 1921.

Indiana reports 3,126 forms made during the year. Ohio reports an average of 40 forms per day, and a total of 14,450 for the year. Delaware county led with 1,000. Ten local leaders in each county were taught by state specialists and then went back to their own communities and taught the women there to make them. One county held 24 community meetings with an attendance of 450 people, and had a record of 300 forms.

The dress forms are very simple of construction and are a very valuable aid to the woman who wishes to do her own dressmaking. Just one year ago The Grain Growers' Guide printed a well illustrated article giving full explanation of how to make the forms. There have been a great number of requests for extra copies of this article. We still have a limited supply of the reprints on hand for any of our readers who wish to secure one.

The Average Dishcloth

Many a cloth used for dish-washing might be called upon to relate an interesting history of the germ life bidding in its meshes. While most women are particular about the floors and piano, it is safe to estimate that a large number fail to pay enough attention to the regular cleansing of the dishcloth. Frequently it is used day after day until it falls to pieces, which results in its becoming a regular banquet of bacteria. Under such circumstances the dishes would be cleaner if left unwashed.

Owing to the nature of the materials generally used for dishcloths, tiny particles of food easily become lodged in the meshes, with the result that a garden of germ life soon commences to grow. Grease, which is usually present in average dish water (varying in amount according to how the dishes were scraped) sticks to the cloth each time it is used. After being employed three times a day, week in and week out, the cloth becomes more greasy and unsavory. Germs, like plants, need food, moisture and warmth for growth, so on the average dishcloth they find ideal conditions for multiplying by the million. They are so tiny that they cannot be seen without the aid of a powerful microscope, so it is not safe to imagine that a dishcloth is perfectly sanitary as long as the bacteria do not walk off with it.

The cleansing of a dishcloth should not be a "hit and miss" affair. After every meal the dishpan needs a thorough rinsing, and so does the cloth. Hot water and soap remove grease and food particles, while an airing in the sun will do wonders in keeping it sweet and clean. At least once a week the dishcloth should have its "tub" in a solution of boiling water and washing soda. If allowed to boil for a few minutes it will be purified and freed from all germ life.

Provincial Association Notes

Alberta

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Louise Lake U.F.A. local passed a resolution at a meeting lately in favor of sending to Central office \$2.00 per member, if necessary, and raising the local funds by other means.

Rumsey U.F.A. at their annual meeting elected G. M. Naughton, as president, and L. M. Aker, as secretary, for the year 1922. A resolution was passed making the membership fees \$5.00 per year, the secretary to forward the fees to the District Association, the Hand Hills Provincial Political Association, the Bow River Federal Association, and Central office.

CARROT CREEK MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Carrot Creek U.F.A. local secured about 25 new members in a vigorous membership drive just concluded. The drive wound up with a social evening in the Sparta school, of which the principal feature was a debate: Resolved, that the C.N.R. Grade would be More Beneficial as a Railroad than as an Automobile Road. After a well-fought battle, the judges decided in favor of the supporters of the automobile road. There was also a good program of songs and recitations, concluding with a substantial supper.

MEET IN MEMBERS' HOMES

The members of Milk River Valley local have been successful in keeping their local active, in spite of the fact that there have been no crops harvested in this district since 1916. They meet, men and women together, in the homes of the members. The children are brought along, and have games and amusements in another part of the house. The local ended the year with a small financial deficit, but it is hoped to clear this off soon.

NEW U.F.A. LOCALS

Five new locals have been organized by Director Bredin, in the West Edmonton constituency, in the district west of Grande Prairie. One of these, Beaverbrook local, is the furthest west in the province, with the exception of the local at Pouce Coupe. Its president is James Russell, and its secretary, W. R. Renninger.

Elmworth local, at Elmworth, has nine paid-up members. Its officers are F. F. Brewer, president, and C. E. Campbell, secretary.

Hinton Trail is the name of the new local near Halcourt, which begins with a paid-up membership of 11. D. Bailey is president of this local, and R. Beatty, secretary. Director Bredin gives high praise to the community spirit in this settlement, and expects great results from the new local.

Another local near Halcourt is called by the same name. Its officers are Elmer Dahl, president, and Walter Tunnel, secretary.

Bezanson local is near the post office of that name. Edward Allan was elected the first president, and John Stafford the first secretary, of this local.

Director Lunan has organized a new local in the Strathcona constituency. Heimdale is the name of this local, and it is located near New Serepta. The officers chosen are S. Johnston and R. L. Moser.

Twenty-four members signed the roll at the organization meeting of the Murray Valley local, west of Olds. Peter Lamarsh had charge of the organization meeting, and Thos. Bains was elected president, and E. O. Watts, secretary.

Young Maiden is the name chosen for a local organized by M. Linderman in the Lethbridge constituency, near Foremost. John Mursa and Ben J. Wolfe are the president and secretary respectively. There are 10 members at present, but it is expected that this number will be increased in the near future.

Mrs. Hill was the organizer in charge of the organization meeting of the new Kinlock local, near Vauxhall. There are 13 paid-up members, and Simeon Hansen and Chas. H. Diener are the officers.

Wintering Hills, a new local in Bow River, has a paid-up membership of 18, which they expect to increase to 50 or 60 in the near future. G. B. Squires is the president and B. F. Austin the secretary.

Greenfield is the name of a new local near Hacke, in Lethbridge constituency, which has been organized by J. T. Martin. Mr. Martin was elected president, and John Danielson secretary of the local, which has a paid-up membership of 15. Another new local in Lethbridge is Hudson Bay, near Grassy Lake. This local has 19 members. J. R. Fletcher, who presided at the organization meeting, is president, and David B. Kunsman, secretary.

Fifteen members paid dues to the new Little Bow local, near High River, in Macleod constituency. J. H. Sutherland and H. B. Sheeley are the officers.

Owing to the very severe weather only eight members signed the roll of the Naples local, in West Edmonton, at the time of organization. However, it was decided that each member should bring another to the next meeting until all the farmers in the district had joined. Joseph Messmer and Alexander Bownes are the officers.

Battle River

Five new locals were organized lately in Battle River constituency. One, Edward Lake, was organized by A. C. Humphries, who was elected secretary. The president is Olaf Berg, and there are 13 paid-up members. At the organization meeting it was decided to build a community hall, entirely by the labor of the members. It will be of logs, with shingled roof, 30 feet

by 20, and will cost approximately \$175. The site was donated by E. Tollefson. The new Herbert local has six paid-up members, and its officers are Carl Kerberg, president, and Andrew Sather, secretary. Hillanvale local was organized by D. Oates, who is the secretary, and the president is J. E. Moore. The officers of the new Strong local, near Hardisty, are T. H. Cooper, president, and Axel O. Nelson, secretary. Frog Lake local was re-organized at an enthusiastic meeting. The officers elected are J. Gardner and A. E. Peterson.

Red Deer

Red Deer has four new locals recently. Two were organized by P. LeMarsh, Harman, whose officers are W. E. Dench, and J. H. Wiper, and Murray Valley, president, Thos. Baines, and secretary, E. O. Watts. R. O. German organized Science Mound local with 11 paid-up members. The officers elected were D. J. McKay and T. C. Barrett. G. W. Benson, who organized the new Arbutus local, was later elected president, and H. S. Lewis is the secretary. Mr. Benson took advantage of the gathering of people at the annual school meeting, and brought up the matter of the formation of a U.F.A. local, which was enthusiastically received, and the new local resulted.

Medicine Hat

Medicine Hat constituency reports three new locals. Success local has made a good start towards the fulfillment of its name with 42 adult and nine junior members. E. W. Sjodin was the organizer in charge, and the officers elected are Sam Andahl and Maurice W. Gardner. This local is located near Bowmont. Bingville local was reorganized with 21 paid-up members. Its president is A. Jaspurson and secretary W. A. Pratt.

C. H. Axelsson, who was elected president of the new Bray Lake local, was the organizer in charge. E. M. Stevens is the secretary, and there are seventeen paid-up members.

West Edmonton

There are three new locals from West Edmonton. Richmond Hill, near Grande Prairie, has nineteen paid-up members, and its officers are W. R. McEvin and J. C. Hickey. D. S. Churchill acted as organizer at a small but enthusiastic meeting which formed the Big Meadows local, near Grouard, and elected him secretary and S. Knudson president. A board of directors was elected who will canvass the district for members. An effort is to be made to get all the women in the community into the local, and make a strong, useful local. Fawcett local begins with 34 members, and its officers are H. Stanfield and J. Ledger.

Lethbridge

Three new locals also are reported from Lethbridge constituency. St. Kilda begins with 10 paid-up members, and its officers are Wm. Harris and Arthur Pulham. Owing to the financial condition of the community it was decided to allow members to pay part of their dues now, and part in the latter half of the year.

Chin local elected A. N. Sprinkle president, and Geo. G. Farley secretary. This local has a paid-up membership of 17. Eight Mile local, near Lethbridge, elected James Hammersley president, and W. B. McLaine secretary.

Verdon local, near Duhamel, begins with 11 members. Its officers are H. Benthin and S. Pehrson. At the organization meeting a resolution was passed declaring that in the opinion of the local the best interests of the West will be served by the Progressive members-elect maintaining a separate group in the next parliament.

Reid Hill local, in Bow River constituency, expects to have a hundred members in the near future. J. B. Munson is president and Peter McIntyre secretary. The directors were instructed to prepare a program for the meetings, the discussion of a beef ring to be included.

F. Herbert organized the Douglas local, in Strathcona constituency. The officers are Mrs. E. Mills and James Moore.

INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE

The secretary of Winona local U.F.A., in his annual report, calls attention to the fact that while the membership for 1921 was 84, an increase over the previous year, the average attendance at the meetings was only about twelve. He says that the results the organization can achieve depend directly on the interest displayed by the members, and that each individual should feel responsible for its success. However, a good deal of work was accomplished in the year, including study of the rural education problem, and the securing of an investigation into the conduct of a public institution in the community.

PEERLESS KEEPS UP RECORD

The Peerless U.F.A. local, near Jenner, gave a very successful treat to the school-children, providing presents and supper for all. Some days later a box social and dance was given for the grown-ups, and both were much enjoyed. The annual meeting showed the past year to have been very successful, and although the local feels keenly the loss of several of their members who have moved to the northern part of the province, they are endeavoring to keep up the good record.

ENTERTAINMENT CONTEST

Westwood U.F.A. local have planned an entertainment contest for the winter months. Different entertainment committees compete, each being responsible for an entertainment to follow each business meeting. The prize will be awarded by vote of the local, only programs of a

It Measures Up in Tea Quality

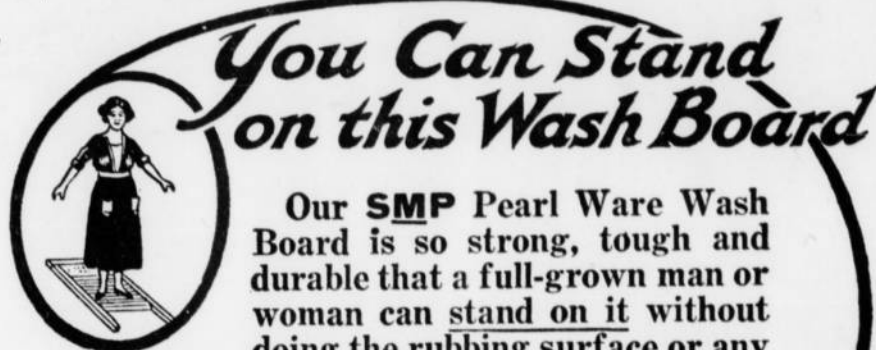
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ROYAL CROWN
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literary and educational value to be considered.

On the retirement of the president, A. L. Saunders, M.L.A., R. O. German was elected to office. Mr. German in a short address pointed out that some people considered that the work of the local was completed in the election of representatives to parliament. But, he said, such was not the case, as the locals were more needed than ever, as the members needed their opinion and support at all times. R. Airey was elected vice-president, and A. E. Cannon, secretary.

FOOTHILLS RAILWAY PETITION

A petition addressed to the provincial government is being circulated among all U.F.A. locals west of the Calgary to Edmonton line of the C.P.R., asking for the construction of a railroad from Calgary to Edmonton, eighteen to thirty miles west of the C.P.R. line. It is suggested that the railway be operated by electric or internal-combustion motor power, as it is thought this would be more cheaply constructed and operated than the usual steam lines. The petition also suggests that the line be financed by the sale of six per cent bonds to mature in ten, twenty, and thirty

years; a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds to be provided out of the earnings of the railroad, the general revenue of the province, and a special tax on land values of all lands, rural, town or village, directly served by the railroad, together with a special tax, if possible, levied by the cities of Calgary and Edmonton.

The petition urges that there are already many settlers in this territory who are handicapped for lack of railway facilities, and that the farm lands, coal fields and timber limits can only be developed by the provision of transportation.

A meeting of delegates interested met with Hon. V. W. Smith, minister of railways, at the annual convention in Calgary, and a committee was formed at that time to circulate the petition. J. T. Boucher, Montreal, is secretary of the committee.

CO-OPERATIVE SHIPPING

The annual report of the secretary-treasurer of Onoway local U.F.A., A. A. Brown, shows that a large amount of co-operative buying and selling was done through the local in the past year, and that its present financial position is good. Three cars of twine were bought, at an

average local expense of \$4.30. Twenty-four cars of livestock, hogs, cattle, and sheep, were shipped at an average expense of \$14.

BIG MEADOWS LOCAL TO HAVE HALL

The Big Meadows local U.F.A. are handicapped in respect to a meeting place, and at their last meeting a committee was appointed to arrange, if possible, for the purchase of a hall. A program was also arranged for the year's meetings. Following the business, the ladies served refreshments, and there was a "get-together" social evening.

TO RAISE LOCAL DUES

Walsh U.F.A. are following the plan of asking each member to pay only fifty cents dues, and making up the balance payable to Central office, and also the amount required to finance the local, by giving dances and entertainments. A committee of three has been elected to look after the social program.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

At the recent annual meeting of the Plewington U.F.A. local, G. V. Gaudin was elected president for the ensuing year, R. Peterson, vice-president, and A. Crawford, secretary-treasurer. This local holds meetings twice a month; one meeting takes the form of either a whist drive or dance.

At the alternate meetings such subjects as municipal and local business problems, crop and stock marketing, will be discussed by the members.

At the annual meeting of the Carrot Creek U.F.A. local, which was largely attended, 15 new members were enrolled. The following officers were elected: President, J. Crick; vice-president, J. Boyes; secretary-treasurer, G. F. Irwin. After the meeting refreshments were served, followed by an enjoyable dance for which Rucker's orchestra furnished excellent music.

Manitoba

HELP FOR U.F.M. LOCALS

The problem of getting something interesting and helpful for locals is always with us. New locals should get the U.F.M. Handbook and try out some of the suggested plans which have proved workable elsewhere. We list herewith some other lines which are now available for all our locals from the provincial department of agriculture (Extension Service) and the University.

Travelling Libraries

During January, twenty-seven travelling libraries were sent out to various parts of the province, and, judging by the many reports received, they are filling a long-felt want and giving universal satisfaction.

These libraries, which consist of fifty volumes of good miscellaneous fiction, biography, history and travel, are put up in a neat box, which serves the double purpose of book case and shipping box. It is provided with a lock, so that the librarian can keep an accurate record of the books and prevent loss.

The usual plan followed in sending out these libraries is to include from ten to a dozen of the latest copyrighted books, fifteen new reprints of books which were copyrighted during the past few years and twenty-five books of a similar nature which have already been out in a travelling library once or twice.

A nominal charge of two dollars is made to cover carrying expenses both ways. The books are loaned to the individual borrowers free, except that a small fee of five cents for borrowers' card is sometimes charged, and this usually proves sufficient to pay the freight.

The libraries may be retained from six to ten months but may be returned sooner if the majority of the people in the district have read most of the books.—Address S. T. Newton, Director Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Open Shelf Library

It has been the experience of those in charge of travelling library work that books of a technical nature, even on farming, are not read to any extent. This does not

mean that there is no one who is willing to read such books—but rather that it is difficult to make selections of books of this kind that will suit any or all communities. To meet this phase of library work, what is known as the open shelf method has been adopted, and any one residing in the rural districts of Manitoba may, by paying one dollar to become a member of the extension library association, and by paying postage on the books returned, receive by parcel post both technical books and books similar to the newer ones sent out in the travelling libraries. The one-dollar fee entitles a member to borrow books for two years.

Debating and Study

Among the extension council committees is one on discussions, debates and study clubs, consisting of Dr. R. C. Wallace, Mrs. T. Guild, Mrs. Jas. Elliott and R. B. Vaughan. The committee has already commenced work, and while some assistance may be given this winter a completed program will be ready for October 1, when study clubs and debating societies are organized. In preparing material the committee has in mind the smaller consolidated and high schools where reference material is not very plentiful, the various U.F.M. locals and other farmers' organizations and the senior girls and boys' clubs which are likely to organize study clubs



THE DOO DADS IN THE SWEET TOOTH PARADISE

DOO DAD COLORING CONTEST Do you want to get one of the Doo Dad Books FREE and a chance, besides, at one of 200 big prizes Doc Sawbones is offering in his \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest? Then here is what you must do: Color the best you can the picture on this page, write your name, post office, province and age at the bottom of this page, tear the page out, put it in an envelope and mail it to Doc Sawbones, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. And besides you must also put in this envelope another envelope with your name and address written on it and a one-cent stamp on it, so that I can send back to you a brand-new Doo Dad picture that has never been in The Guide and that will only go to boys and girls who do what I have just said. And, besides, every week for the five best colored pictures sent in I'm going to give FREE one of my big Doo Dad Books. You can color the Doo Dad picture in The Guide each week and send it in, if you want to, and compete for the five Doo Dad Books given each week, but every time you send in the colored picture you must send the stamped envelope with your name and address written on it, and every time you do that I'll send you a new Doo Dad picture. And besides I'll tell you all about my \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest and the 200 dandy prizes I'm going to give FREE to my boy and girl friends. So take your crayons and color this picture right now, and I'll write you as soon as I get your letter with the stamped, addressed envelope enclosed in it. Your old friend,

Doc Sawbones

Whoa! Look at the way Doc Sawbones jammed on the brakes! If you had been driving the machine wouldn't you have stopped with a jolt rather than bump over a feast like this? Sleepy Sam is the real hero this time, although in the picture he is guzzling like a famished pig. The Doo Dads had been sailing over an immense forest, but as Doc Sawbones did not have a map he really did not know where he was. All of a sudden Sleepy Sam, who had been dozing, woke up and shouted, "I smell something good!" The other Doo Dads sniffed and sure enough they recognized the odors of cinnamon and peppermint and mince pie wafted up on the breeze from below. Doc Sawbones looked down through his spy-glass and realized that they were sailing over the Magic Candy Forest. They made a landing, but no sooner had they touched ground than this house loomed up before them.

Who will be the first Doo Dad to get a bite? Sleepy Sam's tongue is nearly out of joint reaching for the cone-bush. Polly will probably land in the candy patch

sooner than he expects. Flannelfeet is having a hard time to keep one sweet-toothed Doo Dad from jumping right into the pie-garden. One mischievous Candy Kid knocked a gum drop off the tree just over Old Man Grouch's head.

Grandpa and Grandma Candy Kid, don't seem to be very well pleased with the arrival of this great big brute of a machine that comes tearing up their garden. Grandpa was out getting something for their dinner and you can see he is so frightened he is just about ready to jump. He would have done so but he was afraid of cracking. Do you know that these people who eat nothing but candy and sweet things finally become turned into candy. Their joints become as stiff as sticks, their cheeks get leathery like licorice, and their heads as soft as marshmallow. Grandpa is in the last stages of candification. Even his hat is affected. If Doc Sawbones allows the Doo Dads to stay here a week they will all be sick and he will be busy giving them physic out of the soda water well.

for the purpose of developing the demonstration team work.

Present plans are to develop this work along three definite lines:

1. The Study Club—Two or three reference books, each on subjects such as lubricating and fuel oils, textiles, poultry raising, sheep raising, table setting for all occasions, home decoration, taxation, banking, diversified farming, etc., will for a period of six weeks be loaned, whether through a recognized organization or the principal of the school.

2. Material for Debates—This will take the form of material for either negative or affirmative or both sides of the debate. Material will also be supplied for essays and speeches.

3. Organization. To assist in organizing debating circuits, providing judges for the same and in general to offer such encouragement as will result in a considerable number of debating circuits being developed.

Saskatchewan

GETTING WISE

"Please send me a bunch of literature for distribution amongst the members. We want to get wise as early as possible to the ropes of the S.G.G.A." So wrote the secretary of the newly organized North Star No. 2 local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, when forwarding his report of the organization meeting.

The chair was occupied by R. W. Snider, and P. A. McDonald acted as secretary of the meeting. The names of North Star and Carlea were submitted to the meeting, and the former was selected as the name of the local by a majority of two votes. The membership fee was fixed at \$1.50 per year.

The following officers were elected, viz.: President, R. W. Snider; vice-president, L. Borley; directors, F. Schrivener, W. Erickson, W. H. Crowder, S. H. Wallace, H. Hill, J. Clarke, Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Booth; secretary, S. H. Wallace; treasurer, Mrs. Booth.

It was decided to meet at North Star on the second Wednesday of each month, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Pierson addressed the meeting, and a program of music etc. was also rendered. Supper was served by the ladies during the evening, a very enjoyable time being spent, as was evidenced by the fact that the meeting did not disband until 2 a.m.

Twenty-four members were enrolled at the initial meeting by the secretary, who expects to have at least as many more at the next meeting. All the necessary literature and supplies have been sent to Mr. Wallace from the Central office, and it is hoped to see a strong and active local at this point in the near future.

A STRONG LOCAL

The Tyner local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is forging ahead in fine style. The records of the Central office show that the total membership of the local in 1920 was 96. In the year 1921 just closed this total was considerably more than doubled, the total paid-up membership for the year being 220. This shows an exceedingly healthy condition which it is hoped will be maintained during the year on which we have just entered.

Meetings were held monthly throughout the year, with five additional meetings during the winter months, at which the suggestive program of winter studies was taken up. The regular meetings have also been interspersed with social gatherings, which are of so great value in developing and strengthening the community spirit which is essential to success in an organization of this kind. Geo. Michie, secretary of the Tyner local, and the officers with whom he is associated are certainly to be complimented on the success they have attained.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION

It has often been observed that "nothing succeeds like success," and the truth of this has been realized by the Young Grain Growers' Association Limited, of which C. C. McGirr is secretary, and which is affiliated with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Limited.

We find from the last report of the Commissioner of co-operation and markets that the association had a paid-up capital during the year ending April 30 last of \$9,677.08. Seven car loads of stock were shipped, the receipts from which were \$13,265.27. Farm products to the amount of \$11,413.19 were sold, while the value of farm supplies turned over by the association was \$12,949.61. These transactions realized a profit of \$5,249.98, while \$250.63 was credited to the reserve fund.

The success of these operations has evidently had its effect on the farmers of the district, and the result is reflected in a greatly increased membership as shown by the fees recently received by the Central office, which show an increase from 166 to 202. There is no doubt that this increase is due to the success of the co-operative trading, and should act as an object lesson to locals in other districts which may be languishing for lack of aggressiveness.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 24, 1922.

WHEAT—Continued export buying and crop damage reports forced May wheat to a new high point this week when May reached 146.

Considerable wheat has changed hands since then and with reports of rain over the winter wheat states, markets have declined from the high point. Fluctuation has been wider than is usual at this time of the year, but prices generally are firm and good buying is in evidence on any small break. While prices have had a substantial advance from the low point the only bearish feature of the present situation is that fact, and it appears now evident that the low point of 106 in January was a temporary price caused by financial conditions then existing.

Some recession in value may be expected after such a rapid advance, but at the moment market acts decidedly healthy in tone and looks as though eventually it will go higher unless European finances collapse again. Cash wheat premiums firm with exception of low grades. Spreads on these tend to widen as May wheat advances and narrow up as it declines.

FLAX—Fairly firm market. Strength here independent of American markets and good demand for May future and cash flax. The seed has exceedingly wide fluctuation, but comes back sharply after each recession.

OATS—Continues to show strength in sympathy with further advance in wheat prices. Volume of trade however has been light. Oats are beginning to look cheap considering present wheat prices, and with any improvement in export demand prices might easily work considerably higher. Cash demand is slow and exports remain practically unchanged.

BARLEY—Market has been strong registering a further gain of three cents for the week. Some lots of barley reported worked for export during last few days, resulting in a better demand for both cash and futures. Offerings are very light and buying of any quantity has considerable effect on values.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Feb. 20 to Feb. 25 inclusive	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
May 144	142 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	137 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
July 136 1/2	135 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	130 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Oats—									
May 50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
July 49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2
Barley—									
May 66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	70 1/2
July 65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	75 1/2
Flax—									
May 244 1/2	239 1/2	237 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2	244 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2	184 1/2
July 246 1/2	239 1/2	237 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2	241 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2	188 1/2
Rye—									
May 109 1/2	167 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS FUTURES

Wheat—May, \$1.46 1/2; July, \$1.36 1/2.
Oats, May 36 1/2; July, 37 1/2. Barley, May, 58c. Rye, May, 98c; July, 93c.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., reports as follows for the week ending February 24.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 1,221; hogs, 2,225; sheep, 188. Last week: Cattle, 618; hogs, 1,602; sheep, 350.

Receipts of cattle this week were practically double that of the previous week and prices have shown some gain. This advance was most noticeable on the better grades of butcher cattle, although a very active demand exists for stocker and feeder steers and heifers. A few choice light-weight, thick-fat steers have brought 7c to 7 1/2c this week. Springer cows are selling very slow. These should be held back until nearer spring when a better demand is sure to obtain. Following are a few representative sales made by us during the past week:

1 steer from Arden, 6 1/2c; 1 heifer from Clanwilliam, 5 1/2c; 1 steer from Pope, 6 1/2c; 1 steer from Lenore, 6c; 1 steer from Lenore, 6 1/2c; 2 heifers from Pope, 5 1/2c; 2 heifers from Crandall, 5 1/2c; 5 steers from Arrow River, 6 1/2c; 2 heifers from Arrow River, 5 1/2c; 11 steers from Miami, 6c; 13 steers from Wawanessa, 6 1/2c; 1 steer from Maldstone, 6 1/2c; 2 steers from Coleville, 6 1/2c.

The hog market continues strong, selects selling at 13c a lb. today. The grading is much heavier than it was at the late lower price which will necessitate the marketing of all hogs over 250 lbs. or under 140 lbs. to 9c, and top lambs are bringing from 8c to 9c, and top sheep from 4c to 6c.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers.....	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Good to choice steers.....	5.00 to 5.75
Medium to good steers.....	4.00 to 5.00
Common steers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows.....	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good cows.....	3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows.....	1.50 to 2.00

WHEAT PRICES

Feb. 20 to Feb. 25 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Feb. 20	146	141	134 1/2	128	119 1/2	112 1/2
21	144 1/2	139 1/2	132 1/2	125 1/2	117 1/2	110 1/2
22	142 1/2	137 1/2	130 1/2	123 1/2	115 1/2	108 1/2
23	144 1/2	139 1/2	132 1/2	125 1/2	117 1/2	110 1/2
24	143 1/2	138 1/2	132 1/2	124 1/2	116 1/2	109 1/2
25	146 1/2	141 1/2	133 1/2	126 1/2	118 1/2	110 1/2
Wk. Ago	139 1/2	134 1/2	127 1/2	121 1/2	112 1/2	105 1/2
Yr. Ago	192 1/2	189 1/2	185 1/2	180 1/2	169 1/2	159 1/2

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, February 20 to February 25, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS			BARLEY				FLAX			RYE		
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ox Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	1 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Feb 20	106½	51	47½	47½	46½	43½	64½	61	54½	53½	243	238	214½	106½
21	104½	50½	46½	46½	45½	42½	63½	60½	53½	53½	237½	232½	209	105½
22	102½	50½	46½	46½	45½	42½	64	60½	54	53½	236½	231½	207½	104½
23	104½	50½	46½	46½	45½	42½	65½	61½	54½	54½	240½	235½	212½	104½
24	103½	50½	46½	46½	45½	42½	65½	62½	55	54½	241½	236½	212½	106
25	104½	50½	47	47	46½	43	66½	63½	56½	55½	243½	238½	214½	106½
Week Ago	99½	50½	46½	46½	46	42½	63½	60½	53	53	237½	232½	209	102½
Year Ago	...	52½	45½	45½	43½	40½	78½	68	57½	57½	179	175	155	159

transacted in the name of the corporation.

"It was the desire of the officers and directors of the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., to use the Equity Co-operative Exchange, of which Mr. Anderson is president, to the greatest possible extent in the northwest," said Mr. Myers, secretary of the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., making the announcement. "When the matter of actually drafting a contract came to hand, however, it became evident that the Equity insisted upon exclusive sales rights insofar as the markets at St. Paul, Superior and Duluth were concerned. The U.S. Grain Growers could not enter into any such an arrangement for it would have closed the doors to farmers in Minnesota, where ten years of education have not convinced them that the Equity is the solution of their grain marketing problem. The Committee of Seventeen plan is not committed to the signing away of exclusive rights to any single agency."

"The situation with regard to the Equity was further complicated by a one-year wheat and rye pool, which the Equity organization under Mr. Anderson's leadership is fostering under the highly misleading title of Equity Grain Growers' pool."

Feeding the Weaning Pig

There are thousands of little pigs from the best of breeding stock ruined annually through improper or overfeeding from weaning time to three months of age. Overfeeding at this stage makes a short, fat, dumpy, poor quality hog finished before he is heavy enough and liable to crippling.

Start the little pig at four to five weeks of age with a creep or separate pen to feed in. Feed middlings, mixing small quantities at a time with sweet skim-milk. This gets the little pig gradually prepared for weaning. Scattering a few handfuls of good plump whole oats in the litter is good practice. After weaning is the critical time. The following is good ration for the weaned pig: Oats, (either finely ground well filled oats, feeding oatmeal or, better still, ground hulls oats), 50 lbs.; middlings 25 lbs.; shorts 25 lbs.; ground flax or linseed meal 5 lbs.; tankage 3 lbs. This may be varied provided that the crude fibre in the mixture is kept low, and the fat content fairly high. For the two to three months' pig of 50 lbs. feed a pound or so of the mixture daily. Soak for 12 to 24 hours beforehand. Feed with 5 lbs. of skim-milk daily. After the pig is well over weaning the milk may be fed better soured (not decomposed).

Feed it soured all the time thereafter. Do not occasionally change back to sweet milk. Buttermilk is excellent, probably the best milk by-product for the pig over three months.

Here are the three fundamentals in successfully feeding the weaning pig—1. Keep him hungry. Have him squealing for his rations an hour before they are due. 2. Keep his pen clean, but see that the bottom of his trough is the cleanest part of his pen. 3. See that he gets exercise, outdoors in the summer, or in a well bedded pen or shed in the winter or early spring.

From three to four months use a mixture of oats 50 lbs., shorts 50 lbs., middlings 25 lbs., corn or barley 25 lbs., linseed meal 5 per cent.; or equal parts of oats, shorts and barley with milk or tankage. From four to five months a mixture of oats, shorts and barley or corn, equal parts with 5 per cent. oil meal. For the finish the corn or barley may be increased either by feeding whole or adding to the ground meal mixture.

General Rules

1. Do not overfeed in an effort to finish a pig in record time.
2. Where milk is not available tankage may be fed three per cent. to 10 per cent. depending on the pig's age. Best results are obtained by feeding it in a self-feeder.
3. Green feed, either cut or pasture, is a meal saver in summer. A few roots (mangels) are a wonderful help to the winter fattened pig.
4. If a prime bacon hog is desired, stick to a ration that will grow bone and frame for the greater part of the pig's life. Don't use much corn until the last two months.—G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandry.

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STOCK

Various

SELLING—BEST BRED HOLSTEIN BULL: sire, Korndyke Hartog; 4 years. Belgian stallions, two and five years, weight 1,445, 1,800. Also Grand Detour plow, four-furrow, one year work, easy terms. Trappist Fathers, St. Norbert, Man. 9-2

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, also registered Hereford bull. O. G. Alderson, Kindersley, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, age three. Registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, age four. Orphanage, Prince Albert, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN AND Jersey bull calves. John Redgwick, Melville, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HEIFERS— Durham bull. T. Johnston, Woodrow, Sask.

HORSES

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FOR SALE OR HIRE ON FEDERAL PLAN— Percheron stallion, Major Max, 8313, black, rising four, weight 2,000, first in Edmonton and other shows, sired by Hildebrand, Chicago champion, 1913. Belgian stallion, Duncan, 1395 (9734), bay, five years, weight 2,250, winner Edmonton and other shows. Both class 1 certificate. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 5-1

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Percheron stallion, Grand View Chief, foaled May 12, 1908, recorded in Percheron Society of America, also Canadian Percheron stud book. Reason for sale, same route for six years. T. H. Drayson, Box 40, Neepawa, Man. 9-3

FOR HIRE UNDER THE FEDERAL PLAN— Clydesdale stallion, Menteth Splendour, Imp., 17923, (18831). He has a first-class certificate in Saskatchewan. For terms, apply Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask. 7-4

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, sound. Reason for parting, travelled same route four seasons. S. C. Kerslake, Sec.-Treas., Carlton Percheron Breeders' Association, Youngstown, Alta. 7-4

FOR SALE—THE GOOD BREEDING CLYDESDALE stallion, Royal Garty, 6949, class A enrollment; also stallion rising one year, a real one. Will sell cheap. James McDowall, Broomhill, Man. 8-2

FOR SALE—GRAND JIMMY, CLYDESDALE, rising five, BB certificate for Saskatchewan, recently inspected and sound, will weigh over 2,000 pounds in show condition. Reasonable terms. Apply Con DeLaet, Benson, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, five years old, sound, weighs over ton, first-class Alberta certificate, good stock getter. Sell cheap. Write for copy of pedigree and terms. Fredrick Cott, Nightingale, Alta. 9-5

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LANG-ford's Hope, 15587, schedule A, rising nine years, sure foal getter, first prize wherever shown and many times champion. James Glover, Norgate, Man. 9-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, Lord Kenelworth, 19474, seven years, sure breeder. Terms, J. T. B. Michelson, Lipton, Sask. 9-4

SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO BLACK REGISTERED Percheron stallions. These are good horses, but we need new blood. C. J. Nelson, Radisson, Sask. 9-5

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SELLING—CAR GRAIN-FED PERCHERONS, matched teams, greys and blacks, thirteen to sixteen hundred. Box 220, Nokomis, Sask. 9-2

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FREE—SPLENDID PREMIUMS FREE WITH orders for **Harris McFayden** seeds. You are going to need seeds of some sort anyway. Why not get a premium free? Prices right. Highest quality. Money-back guarantee. We want everyone to try our seeds, and we are going to pay you to try them this season. We know you will continue to use them next year. Investigate our remarkable offer. **Harris McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.**

CHOICE MILLET SEED, CLEANED, NO noxious weeds, \$3.50 per 100 pounds; bags extra, 20 cents. 600 bushels No. 1 Marquis seed wheat, off breaking, threshed before rain, no noxious weeds, cleaned, \$1.25 bushel; bags extra, 800 bushels Banner oats, mill run, no noxious weeds, 45 cents bushel; bags extra, 100 bushels early Ohio potatoes for seed, \$1.00 bushel; bags included. Wm. J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask.

GROW RUBY WHEAT—TEN DAYS EARLIER than Marquis, excellent milling variety, escapes rust and frost. Our Ruby wheat is a pure line strain grown on new breaking, every sack approved by authorized government registered seed inspector, guaranteed pure, \$2.50 bushel, sacks included. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, St. Agathe, Man. 9-2

LEADER OATS—GOVERNMENT GERMINA- tion and purity test, germination 97%. In six days, samples and copy of certificate sent upon application, 50 cents per bushel, cleaned; bags extra or send your own; f.o.b. Plunkett, Man. W. R. Seabrook. 9-2

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—CAR LOTS and smaller quantities. Wheat, registered Marquis, Marquis and Kitchener. Oats, Banner, Abundance and Victory. Prices and samples on application. Scott Grain Growers' Association, Jno. G. Brown, Secretary, Scott, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—1,700 BUSHELS OF BANNER OATS, grown from registered seed on clean summer-fallow, tested 97 per cent, price 65 cents bushel. Also small quantity registered Ruby and Red Bobs Supreme wheat. M. Culbertson, Kelfield, Sask. 9-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government test number one purity and germination, scarified. Samples five cents. \$10.50 per 100 pounds, including bags. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER OATS, 40 cents; two cars Leader oats, 45 cents; three cars sixty-day oats, 50 cents; from pure seed, free from wild oats; germination 98%. Richards Bros., Lashburn, Sask. 7-5

NO. 43, THE IMPROVED RED BOBS, THE seed I offer has passed Canadian Seed Growers' field inspection 100% pure. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$2.00, sacked, cleaned. Sample free. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-5

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT SEED YIELD- ed, 1920, 54 bushels per acre; 1921, 51 bushels per acre. In Kelowna district, without irrigation \$2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, Box 126, Kelowna, B.C. 4-8

SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE WESTERN RYE grass seed, government seed branch germination test 95%, 10 cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon, Sask. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-3

GROW DURUM WHEAT FOR COPS, ASSKATON, machine run, Kubanka, \$1.50; Red Durum, rust-proof, high yielder, \$1.50; cleaned, sacked. Samples 10 cents. R. B. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 8-6

WHEELER'S SUPREME WHEAT, PURE-BRED, earlier, out-yields Marquis, \$2.50 bushel. Early wheat escapes rust and frost. Pure Ruby wheat, off breaking, recleaned, sacked, \$2.10 bushel. Prankley, Quill Lake, Sask. 8-5

IMPROVED MARQUIS, GROWN UNDER THE Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules since 1912, grade one northern, free from all impurities, high germination, cleaned, \$1.35 bushel; including sacks, \$1.45. A. H. Bryan, Bridgford, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—BULKHEADED CAR RECLEANED Abundance and second generation Gold Rain seed oats at 45 cents. Also car of each extra feed and Banner seed oats. C. Christensen, Holden, Alta. 9-4

SOW RUBY WHEAT AND ESCAPE RUST AND frost. This wheat grown on breaking, sowed May 3, harvested July 28. \$2.25; bags extra. Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask. 9-4

400 BUSHELS NEW RUBY WHEAT, TWO northern, grown from registered seed, 1920, matures 85 to 90 days, no damage from rust, \$1.40, cleaned, bags extra. Chas. Langston, Plunkett, Sask. 5-8

SELLING—AMERICAN BANNER OATS, grown from registered seed, free from wild oats or other seeds, 75 cents bushel, sacked. Shipped on approval. W. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 9-4

LIBERTY HULLERS OATS, GOVERNMENT germination test 97 per cent., \$2.00 bushel (34 pounds), bags free, less than three bushels, bag 20 cents. J. Hicks, Hathersage, Alta. 8-3

SELLING—SVALOF ORIGINAL GOLDEN RAIN oats, imported last year, grown on breaking, cleaned, sacked, \$1.25 bushel. Sample 10 cents. Hugh Riddner, Harrowby, Man. 8-3

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, Garion's 22 oats, 60 cents bushel, free from weeds, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Leduc. Wilford Bros. Leduc, Alta. 8-3

FOR SALE—PURE CLEAN GOLDEN MILLET seed, 1921 yield 1,700 pounds seed and two tons hay per acre, \$4.00 100; sacks included. R. H. Welke, Stonewall, Man. 8-5

FOR SALE—SEED, MARQUIS WHEAT, PURE Leader oats, O.A.C. barley; absolutely free from noxious weeds. Small orders receive special attention. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 8-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, RECLEANED WITH special sieves, heavy seed of strong vitality, \$10 per 100, bagged; quantity limited. Wm. Lloyd, Swarthmore, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET CHOICE cleaned seed, of heavy-yielding forage type, at four cents a pound; bags included. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—4,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS; 1,000 bushels Marquis wheat, grown from registered seed, off breaking. For particulars, apply A. A. Hay, Foxwarren, Man. 8-6

2,000 BUSHELS SPRING RYE SEED, GROWN on new, clean land, cleaned; sample bags extra. Price \$1.00, f.o.b. Raymore. Can ship from Dafoe on C.P.R. Jos. L. Hood, Raymore, Sask. 6-4

BARK BARLEY—1921 YIELD, 100 BUSHELS per acre; practically non-lodging, large, clean seed, fanned, 90 cents per bushel; over 20 bushels, sacks free. R. Dickie, Melfort, Sask. 7-5

TURKSTAN ALFALFA, NORTHERN GROWN seed, 100 pounds, \$34. Grown successfully for nine years. Send 10 cents for sample. Jos. Emery, Grandview, Man. 7-6

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, government tested, cleaned and free from noxious weeds, sacked, for seven cents per pound. J. E. Brinkworth, Roche Preece, Sask. 7-3

LEADER OATS, AWARDED SECOND, SAS- katchewan provincial seed fair, 60 cents bushel, sacks included. Delivery March 10. Vincent Baldoek, Luseland, Sask. 8-8

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$9.00 per 100, cleaned and bagged. Samples 10 cents. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, very hardy, Saskatchewan grown, "scarified." Write for sample. \$10 bushel. S. J. Gillespie, Bladworth, Sask. 8-6

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, FIRST prize at Portage la Prairie seed fair, \$10 100 pounds; bags extra. D. McMillan, Macdonald, Man. 6-7

RUBY WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, \$1.50 per bushel. Bark barley, \$1.00. Leader oats, 55 cents. Cleaned and bagged. Hallidorsen Bros., Elfron, Sask. 6-5

RED BOBS WHEAT—PURE, CLEAN, 1921 yielded one-third heavier, ten days earlier than Marquis, \$1.40 bushel, sacked. Ship from Major or Smiley. Thos. McNally, Major, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, GOV- ernment cleaned, \$1.25 bushel, f.o.b. Government Elevator, Calgary. Fulton Brothers, Langdon, Alta. 9-4

SELLING—KUBANKA, RECLEANED, \$1.30; machine run, \$1.15; bags extra; Duval or Liberty; cash with order. Samples ten cents. Sonstelle, Duval, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—2,300 BUSHELS BANNER AND 500 bushels Victory seed oats, germination test 100%. Samples on request. Offers solicited. D. Williamson, Hardisty, Alta. 9-4

SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, germination 94 in six days, sample, recleaned, 40 cents per bushel. Roy E. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—SEVERAL CARS SEED OATS, HIGH germination, free wild oats, 40 cents bushel, direct from growers. Secretary, Co-operative Association, Innisfail, Alta. 9-4

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS, CLEANED AND ready to sow, \$9.50 per hundred-weight, free from noxious weeds. Better price by car load. D. Rodgers, Grayville, Man. 9-4

BARK BARLEY, GERMINATION TEST 98, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Headingley, Man. F. W. Watt, 507 Great West Permanent Building, Winnipeg. 9-5

FAMOUS BARK BARLEY, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL; sacks free; grown from Harris McFayden seed, pure and free from noxious weeds. Nelson Murray, Langdon, Sask. 9-2

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, early variety, \$1.50 pound; two to five, \$1.25, prepaid. I. Munzie, Richmond Hill, Ont. 9-3

BARK BARLEY, GROWN ON BREAKING, cleaned, 90 cents bushel; send sacks. I. Rennie, East Anglia, Sask. 9-3

SPRING RYE, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, SACKS extra. Buy on sample. H. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—HANNCHEN TWO-ROWED BEST drought-resistant barley, 60 cents; sacks extra. J. Fisher, Major, Sask. 8-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FOUR DOLLARS per 50 pounds. Sample on request. P. Mattison, Midale, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, \$1.40; spring rye, \$1.25; O.A.C. barley, 90 cents; sacks included. Otto Richardt, Nutana, Sask. 8-3

OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, HAY IN CAR LOTS. Write or wire for prices. Fred Clark, Assinibola, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, DOUBLES the yield, 37 bushels to acre, \$1.50, cleaned, sacked. F. W. Gilchrist, Maple Creek, Sask. 6-4

RYE GRASS—GOOD HEAVY RE-CLEANED seed, choicest quality, nine cents pound, sacked. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 7-4

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, nine cents pound; cleaned, bagged; absolutely no couch grass. N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask. 7-6

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS, CLEANED, sacks included, \$1.50. J. H. Schmalts, Bellefleur, Alta. 8-6

SELLING—SEVERAL CARS FEED AND SEED oats. Feed, 35 cents; seed, 45; f.o.b. Major, Sask. Major Grain Growers. 6-6

RUBY WHEAT, 60-DAY OATS AND BANNER oats, from registered seed. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 5-11

CLOVER SEED—GENUINE NORTHERN grown. Write for prices to Kenora District Co-operative Clover Seed Association, Oxdrift, Ont.

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. In small lots or in bulk. For prices, write R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—SPILT, RECLEANED AND sacked, at \$1.00 per bushel. Sample free. J. Buroker, Stalwart, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—TWO CARS RED BOBS SEED wheat, one car Ruby wheat. Prices, samples on request. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 8-6

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, HULLED and cleaned, \$10 per 100 pounds; bags extra; f.o.b. Virden. H. McDonald, Virden, Man. 4-6

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 10 CENTS pound, bagged, first prize at Saskatoon. Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—CLEANED AND SACKED RED BOBS wheat, \$1.50. Spring rye, \$1.00. Victory oats, 55 cents. Wm. Hansteen, Craigmyle, Alta. 6-4

PURE RED BOBS, GERMINATION 95, RE- cleaned, weedless, no smut, \$1.50 sacked. Sample, dtme. Arthur L. Smith, Fraserburg, Alta. 6-5

RUBY WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, CLEANED and bagged. Germination 96. Reduction on ten bushels. A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask. 6-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned and bagged, at 12 cents per pound. John Gieselman, Davidson, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS, HEAVY CLEAN seed, \$11 100, sacked. J. E. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man. 6-4

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, GROWN ON breaking, \$1.40 bushel. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man. 7-6

SELLING—3,000 BUSHELS BANNER CLEAN seed oats. Sample and price on request. A. Carfantan, St. Briceux, Sask. 7-5

PURE KITCHENER WHEAT, THIRD GENERA- tion, \$1.50 bushel, cleaned, sacks included; limited quantity. A. Reed, Moss bank, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, GRADES one northern, cleaned and sacks included, \$1.60 per bushel. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 8-5

SEED—KUBANKA AND MARQUIS WHEAT, car lots, \$1.25 bushel; also car Victory oats, 50 cents bushel; f.o.b. Valor, Sask. J. Mitchell. 8-2

SELLING—CAR PURE BANNER OATS, NO wild oats, 45 cents bushel. Apply H. Blinn, Edam, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, MACHINE run, 40 cents, f.o.b. Edam. L. Thomas, Edam, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED and sacked, \$1.50 per bushel. Thos. Dreyer, Plapout, Sask. 8-2

WANTED—TWO CARS SEED, ALSO FEED, oats. Price, sample. Arthur Lamb, Buthrum Local, Dunrea, Man. 8-2

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, 10 cents pound. Stanley Hiley, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, OFF BREAK- ing, cleaned, sacked, \$1.40 bushel. Sample 25 cents. Fleming, Asquith, Sask. 8-11

EARLY RUBY WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, clean, dry, samples, \$1.60 sacked. Edward Lumby, Heath, Alta. 9-5

SEED WHEAT—BURBANK'S QUALITY, variety, cleaned and bagged, \$2.50 bushel. W. H. H. McDonald, Kelowna, B.C. 9-3

SELLING—NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT, CLEAN- ed, free from noxious weeds, \$1.30 bushel. Box 89 Sceptre, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—125 BUSHELS KUBANKA WHEAT, recleaned, \$1.30 bushel; send sacks. John Hulme, Cameron, Man. 9-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, GROWN ON breaking, cleaned and sacked, for \$2.00 per bushel. Thos. Semple, Alta. 9-2

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, OFF BREAK- ing. McKenzie's 96 oats. Prices, etc., on request. T. Pickard, Guernsey, Sask. 9-4

VICTORY AND BANNER OATS, FREE noxious weeds, germination 95%. Write for prices and samples. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 9-6

SELLING—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, FREE from noxious weeds, 10 cents per pound; bags included. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-6

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN, FRESH, 10 cents pound. Peter Toews, McTavish, Man. 9-2

NORWAY KING SEED OATS, CLEAN, PURE, 60 cents; bags extra. R. J. Neal, Palmer, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—WILT RESISTANT FLAX, SAM- ples ten cents. C. Sonstelle, Duval, Sask. 9-3

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND sacked, \$1.40 bushel. Frank Gill, Winter, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—PURE RUBY WHEAT, \$1.25 bushel, at Viking. J. Rozmahel, Viking, Alta. 9-3

SELLING—BROME SEED, FREE FROM WEED seeds, \$10 per 100. James Lloyd, Wilkie, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—SEED AND FEED OATS, PILGER Bros., Oxbow, Alta. 8-4

NORWAY KING OATS, CLEAN, GOOD SEED, \$1.00; bags extra. Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask. 8-4

SPRING RYE, CLEANED, 95 CENTS BUSHEL, send bags. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 8-4

SELLING—SPRING RYE, \$1.00 BUSHEL, S. McMillan, Niverville, Man. 8-4

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.60; BAGS extra. W. Ratcliffe, Sylvania, Sask. 7-3

PURE, CLEAN RED BOBS WHEAT, SACKED, \$1.50. Robert A. Taylor, Watrous, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED, 90 CENTS bushel; send bags. J. Noble, Compeer, Alta. 8-2

WANTED—PRICES ON CAR OF 2 C.W. OATS, also car Kubanka wheat, f.o.b. Storthoaks, Sask. Storthoaks Grain Growers' Ass'n.

HUBAM ANNUAL CLOVER, SAMPLE 50 CENTS, R. Stueck, Abernethy, Sask. 9-5

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Building Up Pete

When Pete had been with us a year and proved himself a trusty, I said, "Now Pete, your mental gear must not get clogged and rusty. If you just simply serve your time and draw your breath and wages, as men have done in every clime throughout the passing ages, you'll lose your freshness, pep and go, become a spineless feller, be like a vine that tries to grow in springtime in the cellar. You must become a man of parts, do something quite unaided, or in the game of life and hearts you'll soon be badly shaded. I have a plan prepared for you to build initiative—a plan where everything you do is more or less creative. Suppose you take that strip of land that's fenced and now in stubble, put in a crop and try your hand, and shoulder all the trouble? I'll loan you drills, and plows and drags, I'll loan you cart and binder, and simply charge you for my nags, and that as a reminder. I'll also give you two fat sheep, six hens and my old mooley, and rent you pasture very cheap down yonder by the coulee. You must plan all your crops yourself, your selling and your buying, and though you make no sign of pelf you'll profit in the trying! You'll live with us just as before and work for honest wages, but in life's book you'll scribble more live items on the pages!" "That plan," said Pete, "is long and wide; I'll try it out, don't worry. I'll build up something on the side and do it in a hurry! I'd gladly labor here with you and save just as I'm earning, but how to push your own canoe is surely worth the learning!"

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—CHOICE HOG MILLET SEED PRO-
ducer grain, good hay or pasture and controls sow
thistle, government tested, \$3.00 100. Sweet
clover, white blossom, bulled, scarified, govern-
ment tested, \$12 100; double sanded. Also field
peas, \$4.00 bushel, sacked. A. F. Stewart, Muir,
Man. 7-3

IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT GROWN ON
sod, second and third generation, clean, pure
Price \$1.25, sacked. Improved Banner oats, third
generation, clean, no wild oats, grown on back-
setting. Price 75 cents, sacked. Sample 15 cents.
Gordon Lintott, Raymond, Sask. 6-6

Registered Seed Grain

SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND
generation, choice, won prize at Chicago Inter-
national, \$2.00 bushel. Registered Marquis,
second generation, \$1.65; cleaned, sacked, sealed.
Have Abundance oats. H. N. Fisher, Sedalia,
Alta. 7-6

REGISTERED SEED WHEAT, SECOND GEN-
eration, prize-winning strains, splendid foundation
stock, guaranteed 100% pure. Samples free.
Marquis, \$2.25; Ruby, \$3.00. Sacked and sealed.
Satisfaction or money back. Henry Young, Millet,
Alta. 7-6

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, 75
cents bushel, sealed sacks. Second prize, provincial
seed grain fair, Saskatoon. Same oats, cleaned,
but not registered, 60 cents bushel. J. J. Steele,
Lloydminster, Sask. 7-4

REGISTERED FIRST GENERATION GOLD
Rain oats and third generation Silver King barley,
sacked, sealed. Price 100 pounds, \$2.25 and \$1.75
respectively. Supply limited. R. D. Kirkham,
Saskatoon, Sask. 7-6

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, IN SEED
sacks, certificate of pedigree attached, bushel
75 cents, sacks included. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, REGISTERED BAN-
ner, purity, germination high. Robt. Mills,
Summerberry, Sask. 9-3

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and Flower Seeds Pro-
duce Results

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Make your homes beautiful at reasonable prices.
Write for prices. Fred Winer, Box 199, Canora,
Sask. 8-6

CABBAGE—EASILY GROWN IN GARDENS.
Investigate. Obtain circular letter by addressing
the undersigned, including self-addressed envelope
bearing one cent postage. B. R. Pratt, Senlac,
Sask. 8-6

GOOD THINGS FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS—
Northernmost varieties fruits, flowers, ornamentals.
Catalogue. W. J. Boughen, Morden, Man., formerly
Valley River. 5-1

FIELD PEAS

SELLING—FIELD PEAS, CLEANED SEED,
\$2.50 per bushel; bags extra. A. E. Hancock,
Tate, Sask. 9-3

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETT, NO. 1,
certified, government inspected, quality un-
equalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write
for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton,
Sask. 3-1

SEED—IRISH COBBLER, WEE MACGREGOR,
white, mealy, heavy croppers, 75 cents bushel.
Government certified, extra early Bovee, Carman
No. 1, \$1.50 bushel, sacked. Nathan Saunders,
Borden, Sask. 9-3

Honey, Syrup, Etc.

NO. 1 PURE WHITE CLOVER, DIRECT FROM
producer, \$9.30 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails,
f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor
Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave.,
Toronto, Ont. 8-3

HONEY FOR SALE—GOLDENROD, SPLENDID
flavor; packed in five-pound pails, 50 or 60 pounds
per crate. Price 13 cents pound, f.o.b. Tillsonburg,
Ont. E. V. Tillson. 5-5

HONEY—GENUINE CLOVER HONEY, MADE
in Kenora district where clover grows abundantly,
ten-pound pails, \$2.50; freight paid on 25 orders.
J. S. Corner, Oxdrift, Ont. 9-3

60 POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$9.00; 60 POUNDS
mixed clover and buckwheat, \$7.00. Wilber
Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 8-5

ORDERS WANTED FOR MAPLE SYRUP AND
sugar; quality guaranteed. For prices, write W.
S. Clark, Maple Hill Farm, Highwater, Quebec

Hay and Feed

HAY—WE OFFER NO. 1 BLUE STEM, \$12.50;
good slough hay, \$10; few cars No. 1 Timothy, \$20.
Prices f.o.b. C.N.R. or C.P.R. Write for
prices and samples, also commercial grades at
fair prices. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake,
Alta. 5-1

HAY AND GREEN FEED, ALSO FEED AND
seed oats and barley for sale. Write or wire for
quotations. Olds U.F.A. Co-op. Assn. Ltd., Olds,
Alta. Phone 158. 7-5

SELLING—GREEN FEED, \$10 PER TON,
f.o.b. Oshato. C. B. Larson, R.R. 1, Camrose,
Alta. 8-4

WANTED—SIX CARS ONE FEED AND 2 C.W.
oats. Send sample and prices. Norman Jensen,
Prelate, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$7.00 TON. B. I.
Shevaldson, Arborg, Man. 8-4

GOOD RYE HAY, NO. 1 FEED, \$12.50 PER TON.
O. H. Carveth, Guernsey, Sask. 9-2

HAY FOR SALE—NO. 1 SLOUGH, \$18; NO. 2,
\$15; f.o.b. Chaplin, Sask. A. C. Sanborn.

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DEER HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, RUGS.
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Man. 8-14

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FOR SALE 5,600 Sectional Hot Water
Incubator, perfect condition.
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part of equipment by fire: also few 600 Candee
Sections. JOHN C. LONGMORE, 11823-85th
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INCUBATORS—1922 CATALOG SENT FREE.
It illustrates incubators, brooders, egg boxes, grain
sprouters, leg bands, everything. Wonderfully
interesting. Write today. Brett Manufacturing
Company, Winnipeg. 3-1

STANDARD COAL-BURNING COLONY
brooder, up to 500 chicks, only used one season,
for sale cheap. E. B. Wayte, 1029 Dorchester
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FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,
eight months old. Toms, 15 to 25 pounds, \$9.00
to \$12; hens, \$6.00. Broken drakes, \$3.00. 65-
Buckeye Incubator, used two seasons, \$10. Mrs.
Thos. Williams, Hoey, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS FOR BREED-
ing purposes. Hens, \$8.00 each; one exceptionally
fine gobbler, \$12. Guaranteed strong, healthy
birds. Mrs. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask.
9-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
toms, weight 22 pounds, \$9.00. Harold Burns,
Killarney, Man. 7-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
toms, \$9.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. James Mulligan,
Watrous, Sask. 5-6

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
toms, May hatched, 20-22 pounds, \$10. I. P.
Overby, Lemsford, Sask. 8-3

MAMMOTH PURE BRONZE TURKEYS,
large, strong birds. Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00.
T. T. Morden, Colgate, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; 15 days' offer. Mrs.
Gilbert Olofson, Manor, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$7.00;
hens, \$5.00; unrelated pairs. Mrs. T. G. Ratcliff,
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FOR SALE—PURE TOULOUSE GESE,
Gese, \$5.00; randers, \$6.00. Mrs. B. B. Williams,
Mentelth, Man. 8-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE
Turkeys, University strain, large birds. Toms, \$10;
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Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
toms, \$7.00 and \$10. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 8-5

BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; HENS,
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White Wyandotte cockerels, winter laying strain,
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netted stock, \$2.00; pullets, \$3.00. John McChene,
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erels, good laying strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. S.
Fuller, Amdisk, Alta. 8-5

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erels, Martin's Regal strain, April hatch, \$3.00
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erels, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Ed. Baile, Chinoak, Alta. 9-4

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strain, good birds, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. C.
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erels, from good laying strain, \$2.00 each. Thomas
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erels, rose comb, \$3.00. Thos. E. Robinson,
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erels, laying strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00.
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SELLING—HIGHLY IMPROVED QUARTER or half-section, or going concern, two miles from Leduc, 20 miles from Edmonton, two sets buildings. Price and details, owner, C. W. Gaetz, Leduc, Alta.

SELLING—314 ACRES, 200 BROKEN, BUILD- ings worth \$2,000, half mile from station and post office, \$20 acre; worth \$25. Half cash. Buy from owner and save commission. Andrew Shene, Wilton, Man.

HALF-SECTION NEAR BOISSEVAUX, MAN., best of soil, in good state of cultivation. Big discount for substantial cash payment, if purchased before spring opens. Full particulars from owner, C. S. Holden, Fertile, Sask.

SALE OR RENT—THREE IMPROVED FARMS, Wood consider exchange for 16-30 oil pull engine and 28-inch separator, or young stock, any kind. J. E. Hodson, Nottingham, Sask.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Guilford Bldg., Columbia, Mo.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IMPROVED FARMS, near Winnipeg, to practical farmers who have sufficient equipment. Write, Walch Land Co., Winnipeg.

LAND FOR SALE—158 ACRES, BLACK LOAM, 80 acres broke, school on quarter, five and a half miles from town. Write for particulars. Bertram J. Gehl, Jansen, Sask.

OWNER SELLING—THREE-QUARTERS, improved, wheat or mixed farming, desirable location, \$28 acre; \$5,000 cash will handle, balance easy. L. B. Ferguson, Amlak, Alta.

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FOR SALE—SMALL RANCH WHERE CROPS don't fail. M. S. Bottsford, Bagby Creek, Man.

SELLING—FULLY IMPROVED THREE- quarter-section, \$35 acre. A. N. Dybrig, Box 45, Kinley, Sask.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

WILL BUY FARM IF LOCATION, SIZE, PRICE right. Post Box 538, Winnipeg.

FARM WANTED—SEND DESCRIPTION AND price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SELLING—320 ACRES IMPROVED LAND, horses, machinery. W. Kershaw, Clive, Alta.

Fed Steers; Made Money

Nothing that has come to hand recently illustrates better than the following letter from George Jones, Kenton, Man., an old hand at cattle feeding, the time honored axiom "Determine the numbers of livestock you are going to feed by the general trend—do the opposite to what the majority are doing." It took some courage to put real grain into three-cent steers last fall. But isn't it a grand feeling in the spring when markets have followed the course they have this winter. Here is Mr. Jones' statement:

"My problem with cattle, I suppose, was the same last fall as every other farmer, namely, to get the highest possible price out of the cattle we had on hand for sale. From many conversations I have had with cattle raisers it is apparent that altogether too many farmers refused to put their cattle on

grain last winter, imagining that the price of this grain might not be realized through cattle by next spring. In my opinion, supported by actual experience, there has never been a time when farmers could more profitably feed barley and oats at present prices to cattle and finish these cattle properly for market. Many farmers have not studied the markets closely and do not realize just how high real well-finished cattle are selling now in comparison with what they brought last fall.

"I had a number of cattle on hand last fall that I could not afford to sell at prices then prevailing. Having an abundance of corn silage, some coarse grain and good roughage, I decided to put these cattle indoors and finish them on grain for a more profitable market. Among them I had 16 heifers of good quality that averaged around 900 lbs. when I stabled them in the fall. At that time they would not have brought more than three cents a pound on the Winnipeg market, or \$27 per head gross. I shipped nine of the fattest of these heifers to United Grain Growers, St. Boniface Stock Yards, and they were sold on December 15. Eight of these averaged 1045 lbs. and brought 5 1/2c per lb., and one averaging 1060 lbs. brought 5 1/2c per lb. These nine heifers brought me \$55 per head gross. On December 31, I sold seven more heifers through the Grain Growers. These averaged 1165 lbs. each and sold for 5c per lb. or \$58.25 per head gross. These 16 heifers would not have brought me more than \$432 gross last October. By carrying them along for 60 days and placing them on an advanced market I received \$902.45 gross for them. This extra \$450 was very acceptable this year.

"I also had 14 steers that would average around 850 lbs. each last November, and were worth at that time not more than 3 1/2c per lb., or about \$27.50 each. These I carried on silage and grain for 90 days and sold them through the same agency, on February 16. Six of these steers averaged 1055 lbs. and brought 6 1/2c per lb., and eight averaged 985 lbs. and sold at 6 1/2c per lb. This gave me an average gross return of \$65.15 per head, or some \$37.50 per head more than I could have realized in November. This extra \$525 gave me a substantial profit for my feed and labor in finishing these cattle.

"There is always much difference of opinion as to the amount that should be charged for feed and labor against this extra profit from feeding. Any farmer can figure this approximately for himself as it depends largely upon local conditions such as feed and help available and other facilities for doing the work.

"This practical experience has convinced me that the policy of rushing all our cattle to the market during the fall months is most wasteful from the producer's standpoint. A much more profitable plan of marketing for those who can possibly do so is to keep unfinished cattle for thirty, sixty or ninety days on good grain and good roughage and properly finish them for beef."

Ruby Wheat and Marquis

Q.—I have been thinking of growing some Ruby wheat next year. In our district wheat on summerfallow does not grade very high, owing to over abundance of moisture, and deep black soil. In the last issue of "Seasonable Hints" however, I noticed that Ruby wheat on the station at Lacombe, Alberta, yielded 10 bushels less than Marquis and I would like to know whether this wheat would do better in this district than in Alberta, where I believe it is drier. My land is very rich and Marquis wheat on fallow lodged badly and was affected by rust. Do you think I should give this variety a trial?—E.F.K.

A.—The Lacombe experience is by no means usual. At Saskatoon the Ruby wheat has yielded an average of about five bushels less than Marquis during the past five years. It does not seem to produce as well as the Marquis and Red Fife in regions where these varieties mature alright. The place where Ruby is of great value is in the northern districts where there is danger of the later maturing varieties not fully maturing. Ruby is nearly 10 days earlier in maturing at Saskatoon than Marquis most seasons. It will probably be worth while for you to give it a trial on account of your northerly location.

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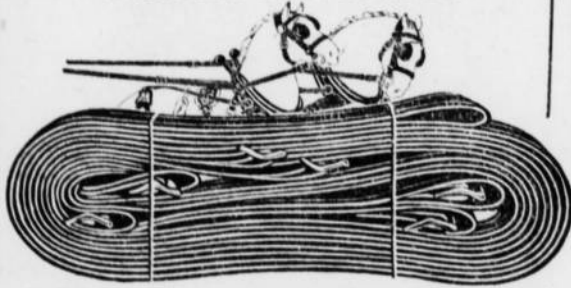
- 2-200—Russet leather face Collar, as above, straight pattern. Each \$3.50
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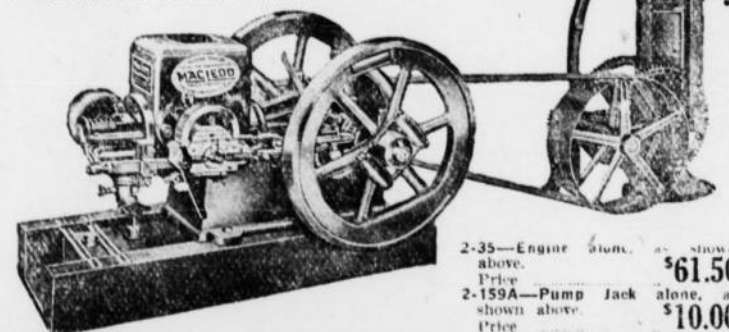
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2-35—Engine alone, as shown above, \$61.50
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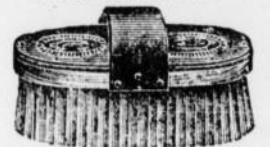
Standard Rawhide Halters, 6-ring, snap on throat latch; 1 1/2-inch double and laced. Full size, full weight. Guaranteed one year.
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